

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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22 JULY 1933

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SCHWETZINGEN
The Temple of Apollo
Viewpoint A on plan (page 716)

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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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No. 17

Journal

We wish to draw special attention to the notice printed in page 726 referring to the Memorial Tablet to the late Sir Mervyn Macartney which, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, is to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is thought that many of his friends and members of the R.I.B.A. will wish to be associated with this appropriate commemoration of his name in the Cathedral of which he was surveyor for 25 years. In addition to his work for St. Paul's, Sir Mervyn played a leading part in the architectural life of his time, as scholar and author, as one of the founders and later master of the Art Workers' Guild, as part founder of the Arts and Crafts Society and the Wren Society and as a member of the R.I.B.A. Council and of the Board of Architectural Education. The tablet is to be designed by Mr. Godfrey Allen, Sir Mervyn's successor, as surveyor to St. Paul's.

Mr. C. le Maistre, the Director of the British Standards Institution, has contributed an article to this number of the JOURNAL on Standardisation as it Affects the Building Industry, which will, we hope, be widely read with the attention it deserves. The importance of standardisation to every trade and industry and all who work in conjunction with them or receive their products—in fact everyone, is so great that no one can escape its effects—architects least of all. As Mr. le Maistre points out, there has in the past been some opposition to the idea of national standards, largely from the fear that they would prove inflexible, and from the idea expressed by architects as much as anybody that standardisation conflicts with the expression of personality in design. The first of these points is groundless as long as the Standards Institution maintains its constant supervision over all existing standards, making revisions whenever required. The second is disproved by the experience of thousands of architects who realise that an article which has passed the refining process of standardisation is likely to be better in design no less than scientific in quality as a result.

It is, however, quite unnecessary to apologise for British standard specifications; they are here because they are wanted, and, as Mr. le Maistre shows, if any

specification is not wanted it is proved by experience to be a dead letter as soon as issued. Above all else, standardisation is absolutely necessary if we are to reach an optimum of economy in building. The standard article will be the cheaper article, and, by grace of the B.S.I., in every way a better article than the ordinary mass-produced product conforming to no standards at all. The R.I.B.A. has played a considerable part in the working of the institution, on many of whose committees it is represented. Members were appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on no fewer than seven last year. The purpose of the article is to stimulate interest in a most important work. To quote Mr. le Maistre, "it is fully realised that without this cordial support and active co-operation on the part of the architects, it would be impossible to hope to succeed."

The Building Industry National Council, which was constituted at the beginning of this year as the direct result of a conference convened at No. 9 Conduit Street by Sir Raymond Unwin last autumn, has just published the first of a new series of monthly Bulletins. The Council has, at the same time, reissued in one pamphlet two very important memoranda which were first produced in September and October last year by the special committee for Public Relations, under the chairmanship of Mr. Howard Robertson. These memoranda, as many members will remember, were among the most effective of the efforts then made to convince the Government of the folly of its economy policy. How great was this effect Mr. Robertson clearly shows in his preface, though it is evident both from the fact of the reissue of the memoranda and also from the publication of the Bulletin that the Public Relations Committee of the B.I.N.C. does not consider its work anything like completed. The Government's ban on public works had, as we know, a moral effect far beyond the limits of the public departments to whom it was primarily addressed, but even without that extension the effect was serious enough. The B.I.N.C. campaign quite definitely resulted in a loosening of the Government's ban and it also generated a whole series of subsidiary campaigns, such as those staged by local corporations and councils which provide widespread evidence of support for the B.I.N.C. policy.

The first number of the Bulletin starts with a table giving the imports and exports of building materials from 1928 to April this year—and a very depressing record it is. In that period the figures for all commodities declined steadily to a lowest point early this year. For instance, the imports of bricks, allowing for seasonal variations, steadily decreased in worth from £50,400 in 1928 to £8,000 last April, and the exports from £2,360 to £830. The export of cement, one of the most valuable export trades in building commodities, declined from £119,300 to £56,100, and the import from £44,000 to £8,000. The imports of unmanufactured timber, which have particular value as an index of building work, since the industry cannot be supplied from home produce, dropped in value from £3,547,000 to £978,000, and the import of manufactured timber by about 50 per cent. All the figures tell the same story, those for steel being, perhaps, the most striking, for here there has been a steady decline of imports from about £85,000 worth in 1928 to £19,000 this year, and of exports from £60,000 worth to £4,000! The gravity of the position is forced home by an article on the general position in the industry where it is stated that in January this year the building industry accounted for more than 20 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed males in the country.

The position is improving in certain sections of building work, and we can quote one paragraph from an analysis of the types of buildings which are "going ahead." The conclusions, which are based on Ministry of Labour figures, relate to building *projects* for which plans were submitted in 146 towns with a population of about 17½ millions.

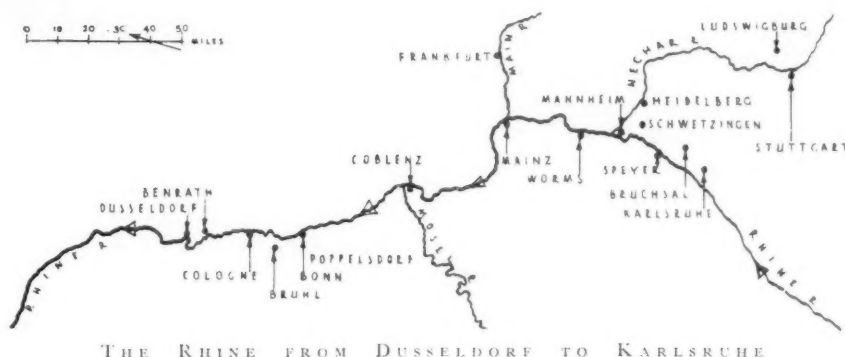
"The item 'churches, schools and public buildings,' is made up chiefly of those types of work on which the economy campaign pressed hardest, and in 1932 was at about half the level of 1930. Factories and workshops . . . show some tendency to increase a little, and shops, offices, etc., show a steady decline. But the really interesting item is the first (i.e., Housing) which in 1932 was above the 1930 level. It would seem that low costs and low interest rates, together with the efforts of the Committee, are leading to a definite increase in house building which may well keep the building trades going until there is an increase in the demand for larger projects. In the first quarter of 1933 this improvement in housing activity was even more apparent. . . ." The B.I.N.C. is a body which was the direct outcome of the initiatory work of Sir Raymond Unwin through the R.I.B.A.: it deserves all the support it can get from members of the Institute no less than from the trades whose interests are also involved.

During the past few months attention has been focused on the powers of the building societies to influence the quality of structure and design of the dwellings built under

their auspices. The very favourable reception which was given to Sir Raymond Unwin's paper to the International Congress of Building Societies last June showed clearly how keen are the societies to give all the help they can, and with their support there is more reason than ever before to hope that the fight for improved standards will have definite result.

The building societies' work resolves itself into two parts. First is the control they can exercise by only accepting for their most favourable terms for speculatively built houses those which reach a certain standard of design. The revised scale of charges for this type of housing work which has recently been authorised by the Royal Institute Council meets this side of the societies' work half-way, so that with the declared support of many of the societies we have now reasonable hope of finding a definite improvement in speculative work. Secondly, the societies can help, and many of them do help, by offering special terms for single dwelling houses built under architectural supervision, since it is realised that such houses are genuinely better as an investment than houses built without an architect. We have been informed by one large London society that they "regard this business as being most desirable and are most anxious to extend it," and that "the number of applications accompanied by an architect's plan and specification is steadily increasing." We cannot leave this question on an encouraging note without adding a word of despair that the even bigger problem of town planning to control the disposition of the houses, either speculatively or privately built, is yet unsolved. Perhaps it should not be a word of despair for progress in one thing is likely to lead to progress in another and we can reasonably hope that before long the town planning problems will meet with the response they so urgently deserve.

Some months ago, at the instance of the Council, the Science Standing Committee prepared a questionnaire on the subject of the architectural requirements of Science Buildings, which was circulated to a large number of Universities and other authorities in charge of scientific work, in order to attempt to obtain some measure of agreement as to what is desirable in accommodation and architectural equipment so that both architects engaged on such work and scientists should be able to have a considered basis on which to plan new buildings. The results of the questionnaire have been analysed by Mr. Alan Munby [F.] who has prepared a report which will shortly be published at the price of sixpence. As a result of this very valuable piece of study it has been possible to compile a series of lists giving the various rooms required by eight different types of Science Building, Chemical, Pathological, Biological, etc., and much other hitherto uncollated information which should prove of the greatest value. The report which should be ready in about a week's time, can be obtained from the R.I.B.A.



THE RHINE GARDENS OF GERMANY

(INCLUDING LUDWIGSBURG AND STUTTGART)

BASED ON THE REPORT OF THE R.I.B.A. NEALE BURSARY, 1932 *

BY GEOFFREY ALAN JELlicoe

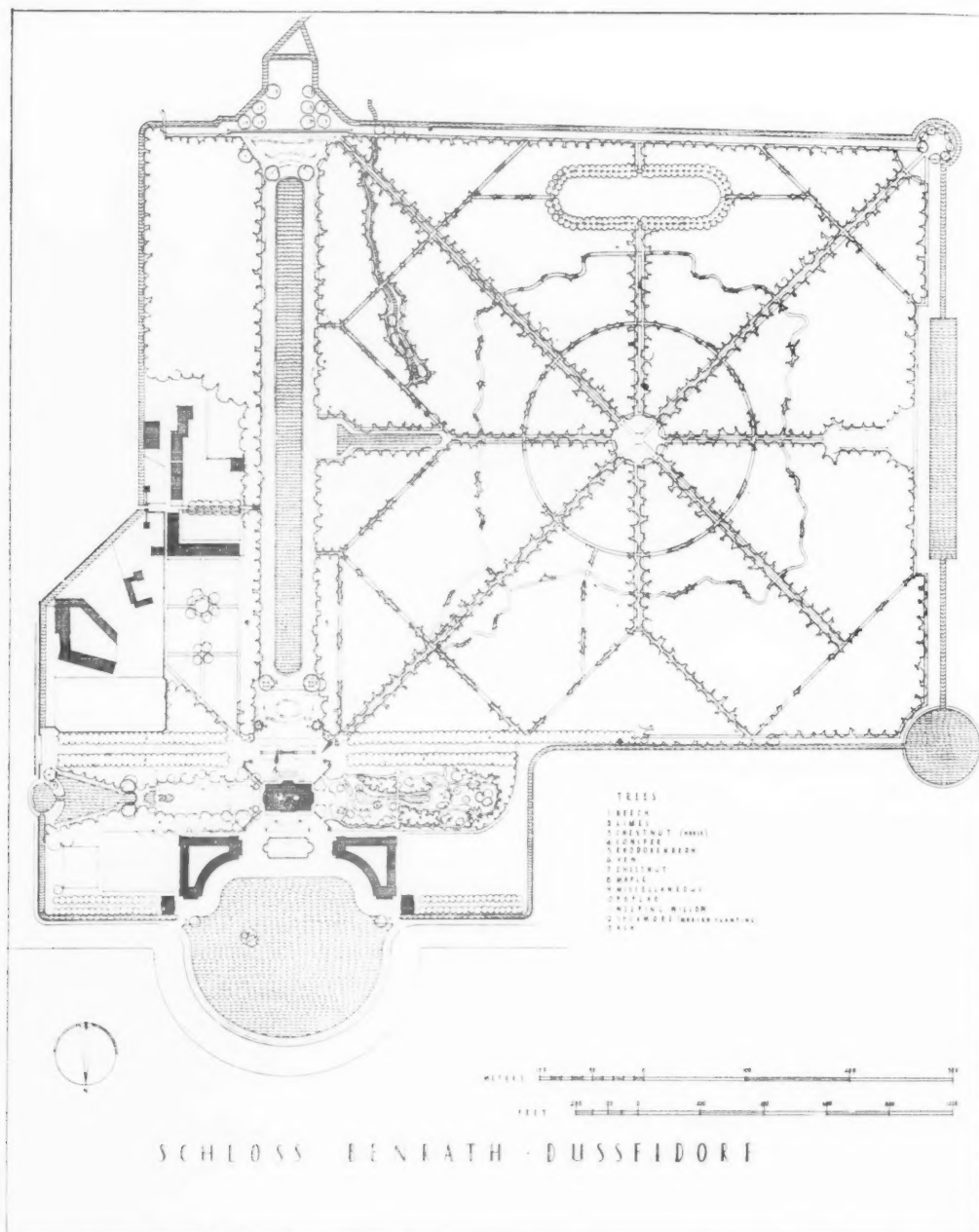
INTRODUCTORY

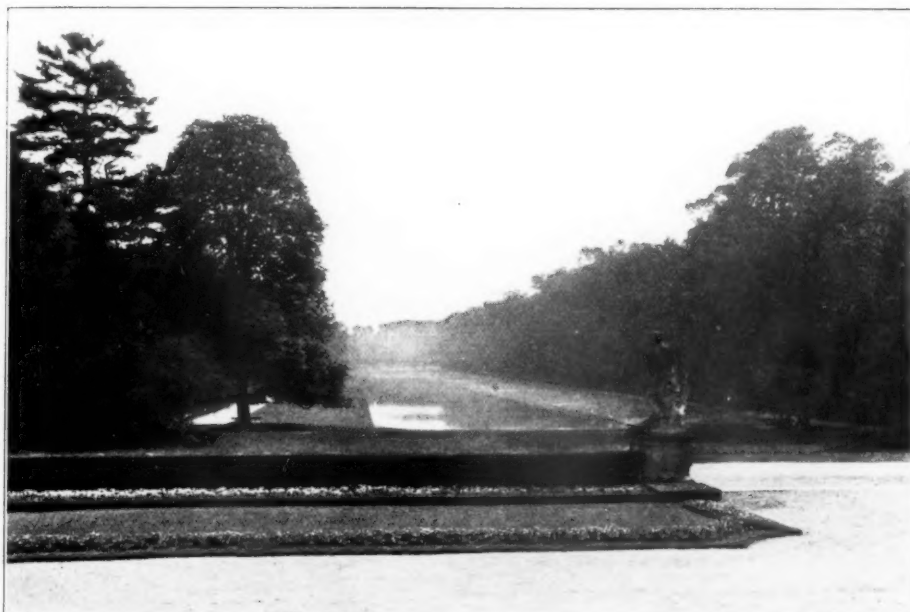
In Germany in the eighteenth century there were over three hundred free cities and states. The age was one of exuberance, expressing relief from anxiety, and generous alike in living and architecture. Building took place on a scale that seems prodigious; the palace at Mannheim is over a third of a mile in length, that at Ludwigsburg has nearly five hundred rooms. Not since the prosperous days before the Thirty Years' War had Germany known peace for any length of time, and meanwhile progress in garden art had ceased. The raising of the siege of Vienna and the defeat of the Turks at Zenta by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1698 removed a fear scarcely less strong to Germany than to Austria. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the closing of the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns removed a more local disturbance from the Rhineland.

Whereas Italy and the Netherlands had previously inspired design by frank interest in theory and horticulture respectively, the greatest influence was now that of politics. Rivalry between Austria and France divided Germany into two parties. If a prince were a Hapsburg ally, the influence is clear of Austrian and Italian architecture. If an ally of France, then building was more directly an echo of that of Louis XIV, the greatest monarch in Europe. A review of the prestige of the French king and the garden design that arose from court life, makes it certain that a series of entertaining gardens adjoining the east frontier of France must inevitably bear the imprint of Le Nôtre. One or two gardens, such as Brühl, were probably laid out by his pupils. However delightful these designs beside the Rhine may be, none can compare with those of Le Nôtre himself.

The Spanish Succession Wars broke the power of France, and after Utrecht English influence is seen approaching up the Rhine from the North Sea. By the middle of the eighteenth century England had begun that world campaign in garden design, giving back to Continental countries as much as she had ever absorbed. Indeed the fusion of the English School of Landscape Gardening and the old classic traditions is one of the triumphs of the Rhine gardens.

* The finish of the drawings is by B. W. Bickerton





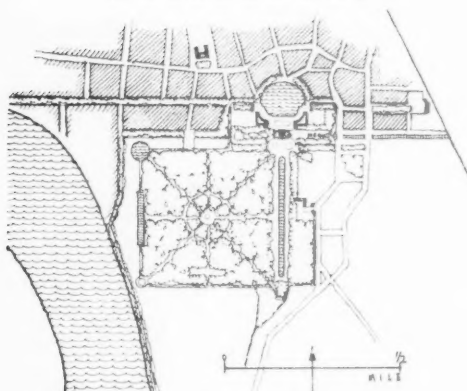
BENRATH
Viewpoint A



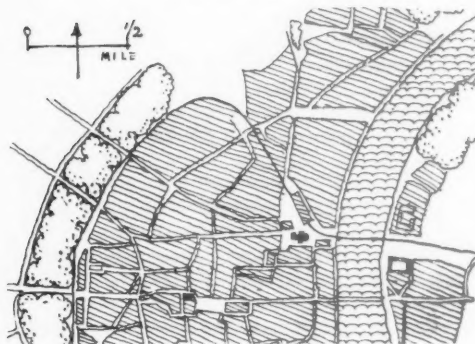
BENRATH
Viewpoint B



DÜSSELDORF



BENRATH

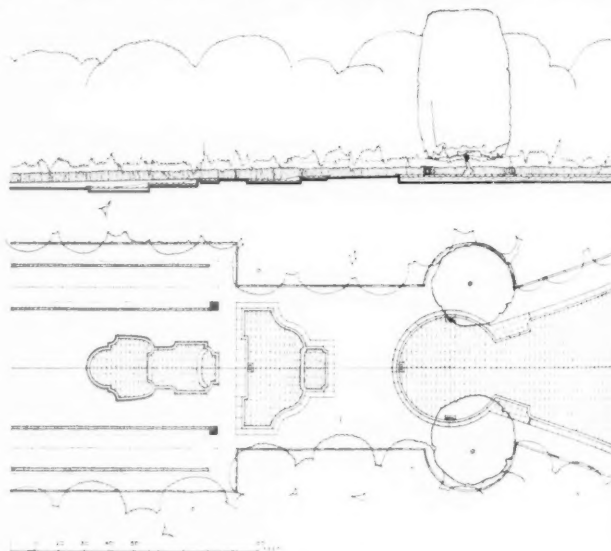


COLOGNE

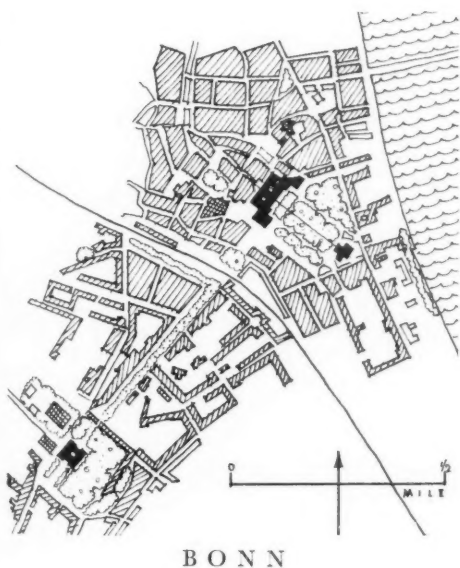
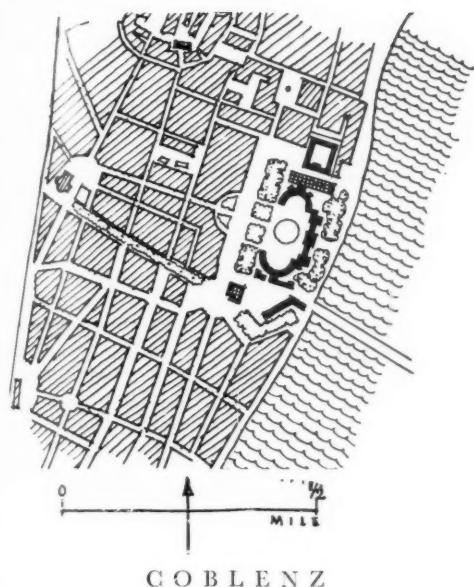
THE COURSE OF THE RHINE FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

Influence in shaping history, importance as a traffic artery, and splendour of scenery, have always thrown over the Rhine a glamour of romance. It is no wonder, therefore, that in a period of great garden-making gardens should have been laid out beside its banks. Yet, while lending an air of placidity the river rarely seems to inspire the shape of the garden; for in contrast to what may have been expected in Italy, the gardens are beside, but not *of*, the river. The old park at Düsseldorf, which exists to-day in the lines of the town and in the little chateau of Jagerhof, has all this aloofness.

Benrath lies a few miles up the river from Düsseldorf. It is a "maison de plaisance" rather than a palace, and was erected in 1756-71 by the Elector Palatine Charles Theodore. The architecture of the building itself is clearly French, but the main interest of the lay-out is in the combination of the principles of Le Nôtre with those of the English School, then

BENRATH
Detail of Cascade

in full fashion in England. The plan itself is formal and the modelling on a practically flat site has the ingenuity of the French. The tree planting, however, is English in its freedom, and the character given by such trees as the chestnuts framing the view from the house is reminiscent of many English gardens. The central vista appears originally to have been open, framed by distant chestnuts and looking across the sunk moat or ha-ha. Probably the nearest English counter-



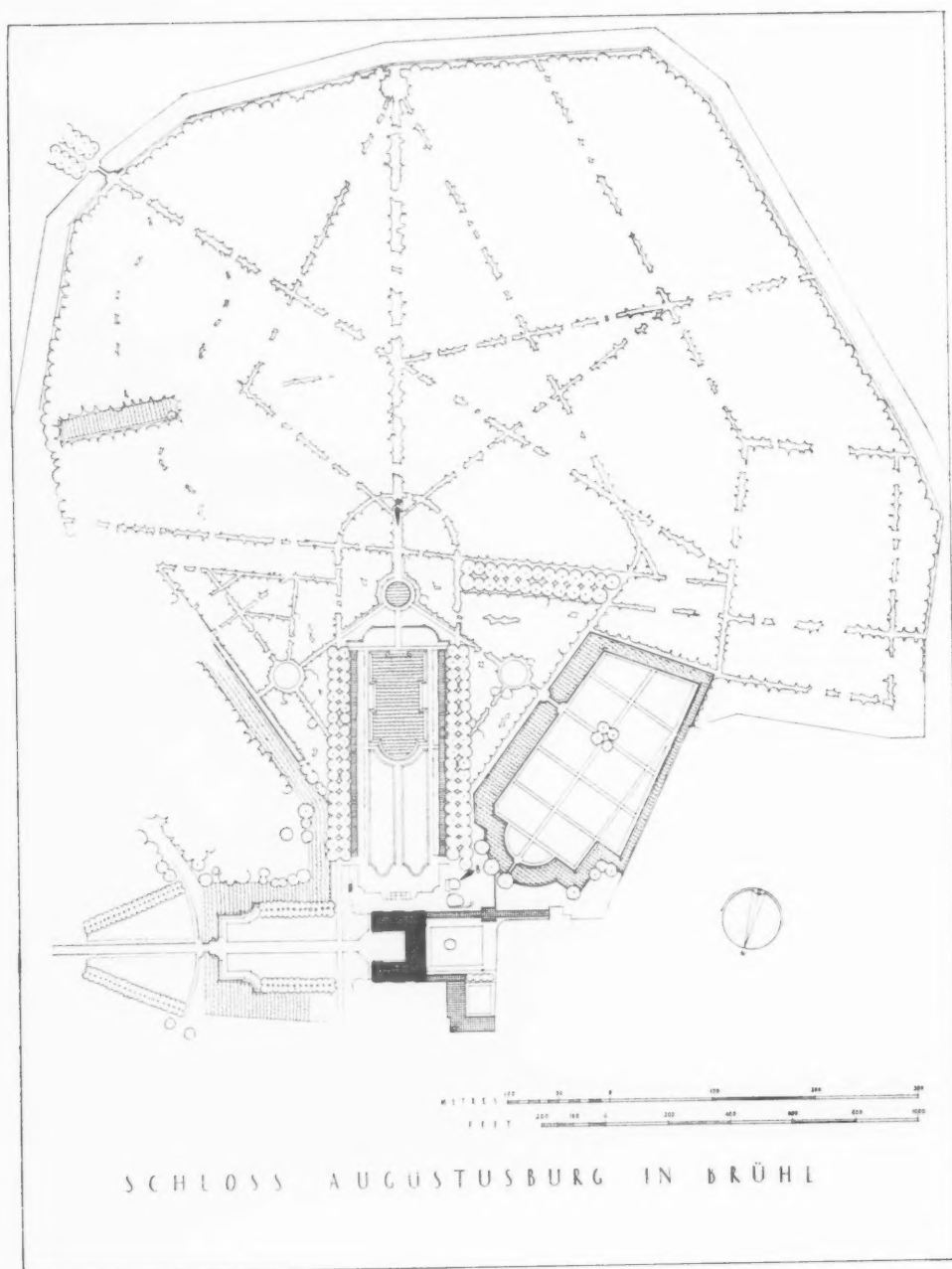
part is Bramham Park, in Yorkshire. Adjoining the central axis is a beech wood, in the design of which is seen a curiously attractive blend of so-called formal and informal circulation. Round the formal pattern of the central walks is thrown a meandering path, carefully considered and resembling a lightly thrown ribbon.

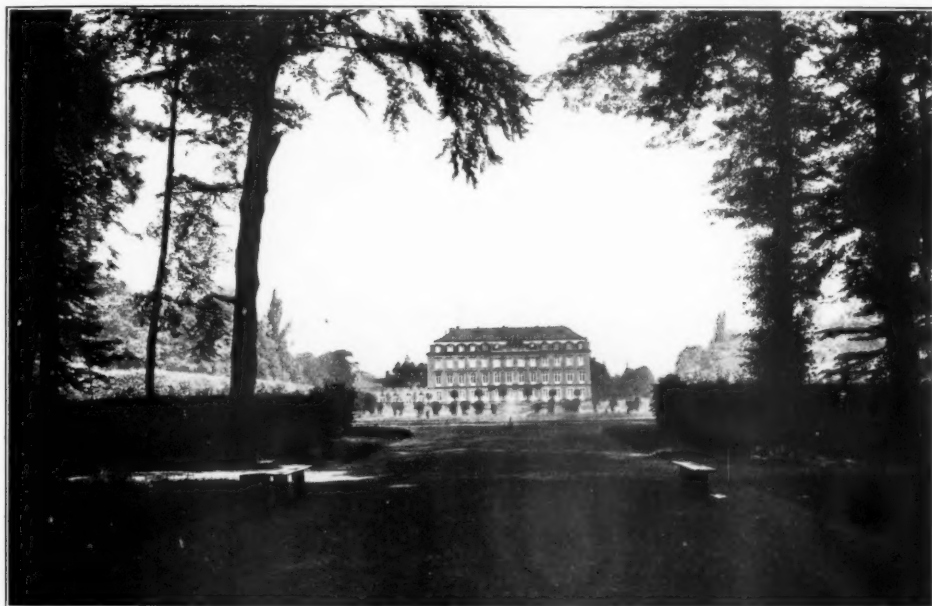
The gardens either side of the palace contrast, the cascade garden being designed to be seen in flat perspective and the "free" garden having the less favourable English characteristics. Romance lies in an island placed askew in the great basin in front of the palace, hazardously shared by a poplar and a weeping willow. The theme of the garden is pattern of water, a logical idea where water is abundant and the ground flat. There is no hint of the presence of the Rhine, and this comes as a surprise when discovered from the mount in the south-west corner.

From the mediævally planned Cologne, about twenty-five miles up the Rhine, a partially existing avenue leads another ten miles to Brühl, the palace completed for Clement Augustus by Johann Conrad Schlaum in 1725-28. The site is as flat as that at Benrath and the river is a considerable distance away. The gardens are supposed to have been designed by Girard, a pupil of Le Nôtre and the architect of the Belvedere gardens at Vienna. This is not proved by the quality of the design itself, which is poor in proportion and reminiscent only in shape. The grandest feature of Brühl is the great internal stair, so rich in ornament and lofty in height that the ceiling appears as light as gossamer. There is no doubt from drawings in the palace that much of the internal decoration was echoed in the garden in temporary structures of graceful Chinese rococo, and that the decay and removal of these have made the gardens severe. The layout shows no English influence, and the completed ground plan must always have been uncomfortable in its angles. The palace is too vast and square for the garden shapes, even though the immediate steps and terraces are in scale.

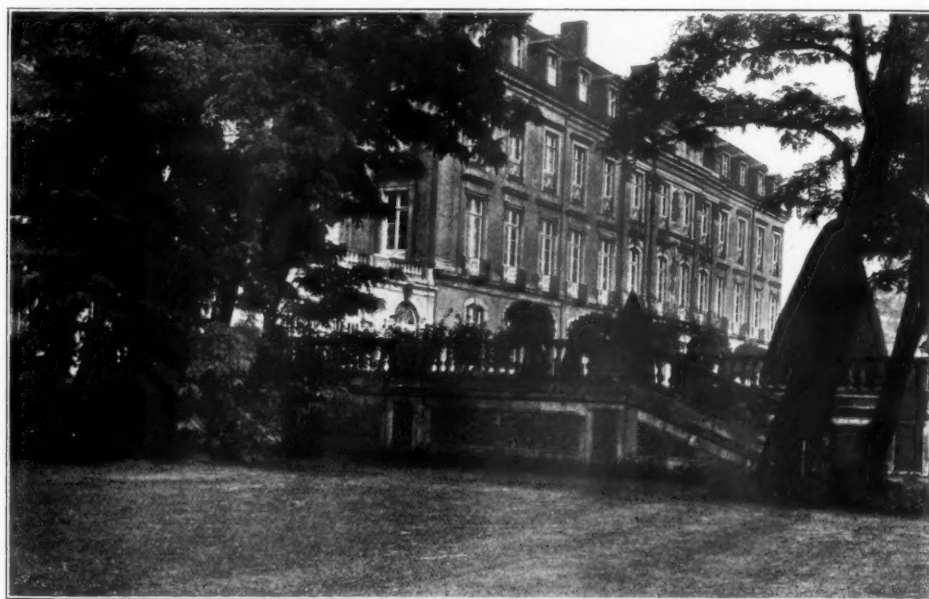
From here to Bonn is a short way, and in the palace built for the same Elector Clement Augustus, by Robert de Cotte, the Rhine appears for the first time to influence the siting. The palace is so placed that it must once have looked up a stretch of the river towards where the mountains converge. It is now the University, but the park has left a mark on the modern city. South lies perhaps the finest lawn on the Continent, a stretch of turf reaching unbroken to tree-lined avenues on either side. West of the palace a quadruple avenue of chestnuts with a central grass way leads about two miles to the little palace of Poppelsdorf, also designed by Robert de Cotte for Clement Augustus. The charm of Poppelsdorf lies in its naivety, a country pleasance gay in silhouette and colour.

At Bonn the broad flat valley is narrowing, the mountains become ominous and the river emerges from banks that rise

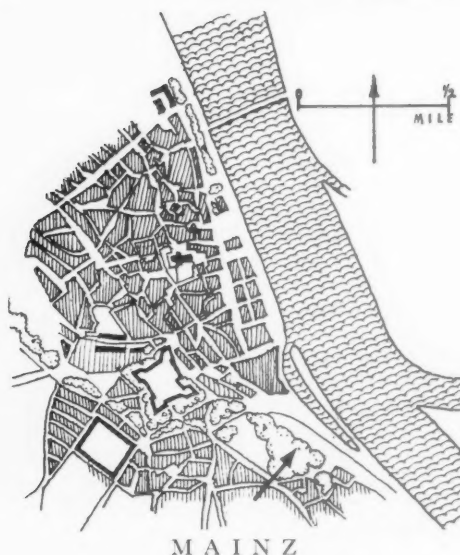




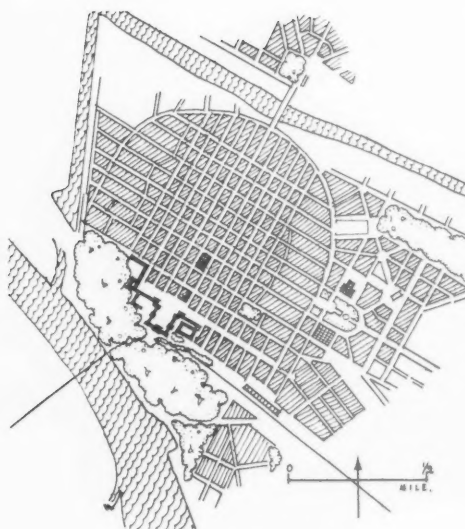
BRÜHL
Viewpoint A



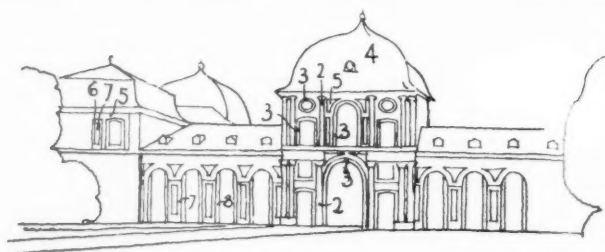
BRÜHL
Viewpoint B



MAINZ



MANNHEIM



SCHLOSS POPPELSDORF, BONN

Colour scheme of elevation :

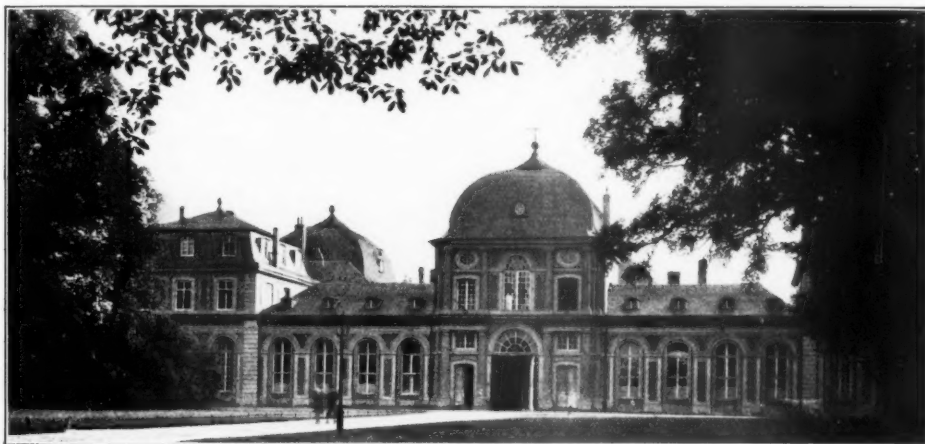
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Green (pale) | 5. Orange yellow |
| 2. Dark pink | 6. Yellow |
| 3. Light grey | 7. Dark orange red |
| 4. Dark blue-black slates | 8. Fawn |

steeply on either side. Mediaeval castles break the skyline and huddled beside the water are frequent towns and villages. At the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, where the hills have receded from the west bank, Coblenz lies under the grim eye of Ehrenbreitstein on the opposite bank. The vast palace facing this fortress and lying along the river front was built for Clemens Wenceslaus in 1778-86, by M. d'Ixnard and A. F. Peyre. So huge is the tree-lined forecourt that it seems to overpower even the streets of the modern city.

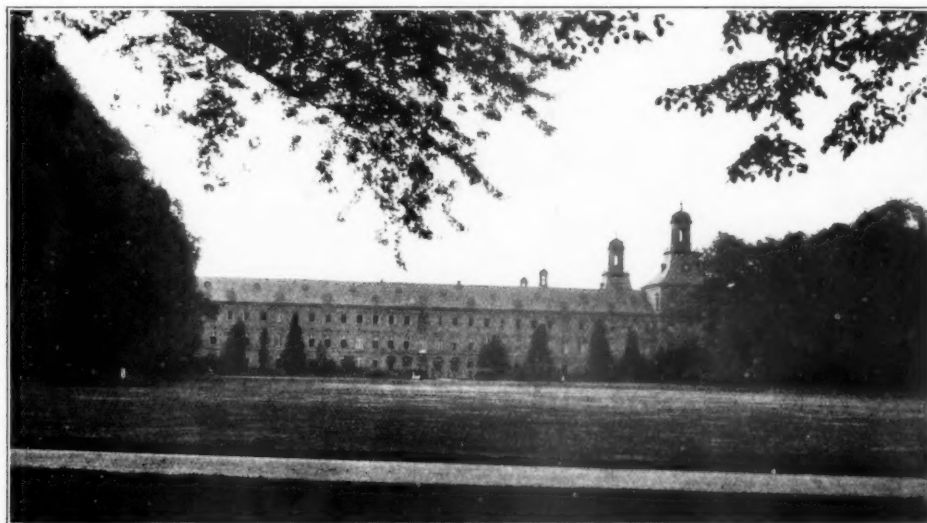
The mountains again converge after Coblenz, and the way to Mainz becomes most forbidding when rounding the Lorelei rock, beneath which lies buried the gold of the Nibelung. Beyond Bingen the valley widens and the river flows though some of the richest vineyards, broadening at Mainz to half a mile. No historic gardens exist at Mainz to-day, but the site of the Favorita of Lothar Franz von Schonborn suggests how magnificent was this famous garden. Modelled possibly on Marly-le-Roi, the lay-out consisted of a series of light pavilions descending steeply to the river. Beyond lay the confluence of the Rhine and the Main, and in the distance the blue hills of Wiesbaden.

From Mainz to Mannheim the Rhine flows through undulating country, passing the mediaeval city of Worms. The whole town of Mannheim is laid out on a grid with the huge palace, built by the Elector Charles Philip 1720-1760, extending along one side. Lack of space before the building causes a sense of congestion, and although Mannheim is a planned city it has none of the spaciousness that characterises the age.

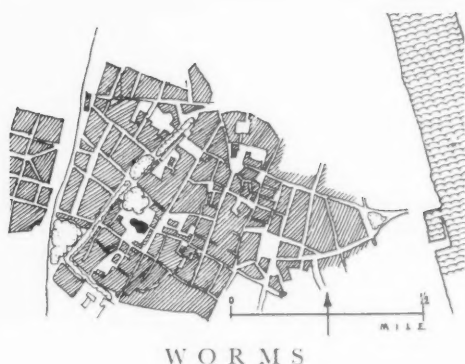
Schwetzingen lies in the flat tobacco-planted plain that spreads east of the Rhine to the hills by Heidelberg. The site is reminiscent of those at Brühl and Benrath, and the scheme of trees and water is similar. It is the most delightful and most decadent of all the Rhine gardens, and is so full of variety



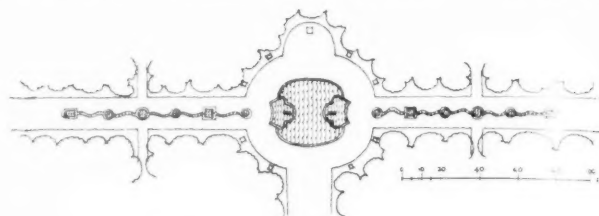
SCHLOSS POPPELSDORF



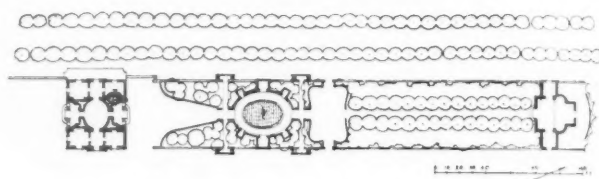
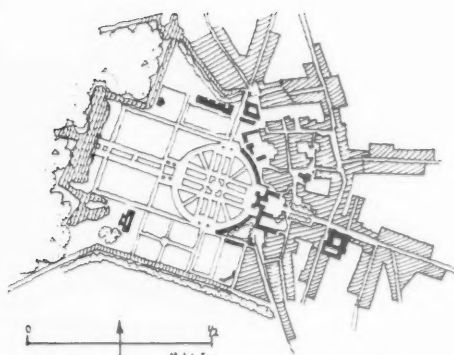
B O N N
The University from the South



WORMS

SCHLOSS SCHWETZINGEN
das Vogel Bad

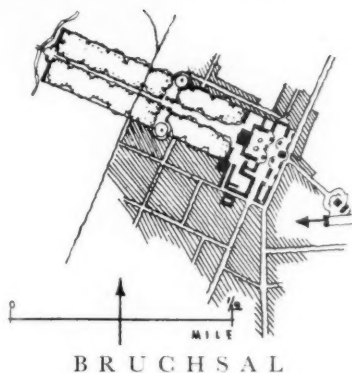
that it takes half a day to see the sights. These range from Greek temples to a full-size Indian mosque, from battlemented ruins to an aviary with facsimile birds, and from all manner of formal fountains to romantic stretches of water in the heart

SCHLOSS SCHWETZINGEN
Bath House and Aviary

SCHWETZINGEN

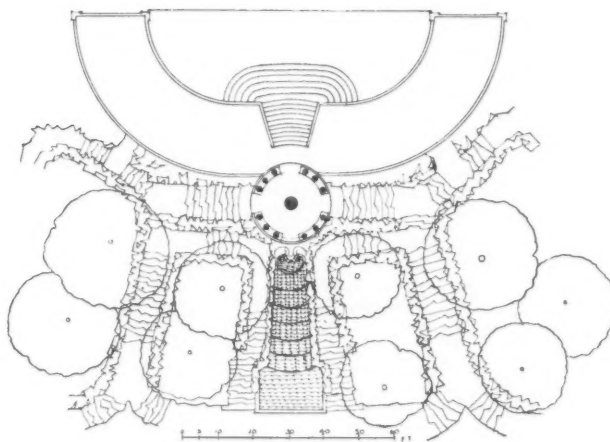
of dipping trees. The Palace was rebuilt by the Elector Johann Wilhelm in 1735, and the gardens laid out in 1753 by Karl Theodore. The English garden was added about 1776 when the formal rectangular lake at the south end of the principal axis was altered to the present shape. Apart from this the English garden was designed round the existing work without alterations to the latter, and to-day is probably the best example of formal planning merging into the English "natural" planning. The meeting between the grand avenue and the lake is sympathetic and dramatic, and after the marshalled rows of trees, the planting by the water's edge is luxuriant. Elsewhere it is always pleasant to walk from one "school" to another. If much of the statuary, together with the architecture of the palace, is poor design, it is always placed with distinction. Nowhere else is it possible to study so easily the romantic change that swept over Europe during the eighteenth century, and how pictorial rather than architectural was the character of the English School of Landscape Gardening. Thus the palace and the axial parts of the park can never be so complete as when filled with courtiers in period costume; whereas the beautiful temple of Apollo remains independent of time and people.

The old castle of Heidelberg looms in the distance, above the banks of the Neckar and the spires of the city crowded below. The garden was laid out by Solomon de Caus about 1615 for Frederick V of the Palatinate, and the ruins are the grandest of that period in Germany. While sites were chosen



BRUCHSAL

along flat or undulating land in the following century and full play thereafter made of contours, the steep hillside at Heidelberg gave a garden that extended along the contours with only one or two changes in levels. These levels are joined by steps uncomfortably steep. The grouping of the great terrace

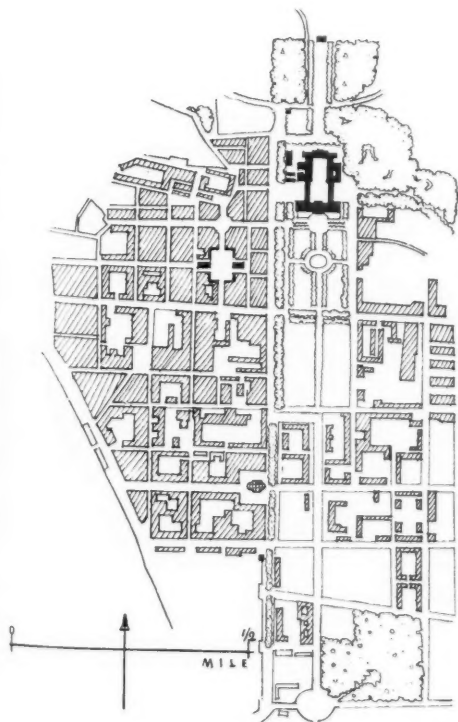


SCHLOSS SCHWETZINGEN

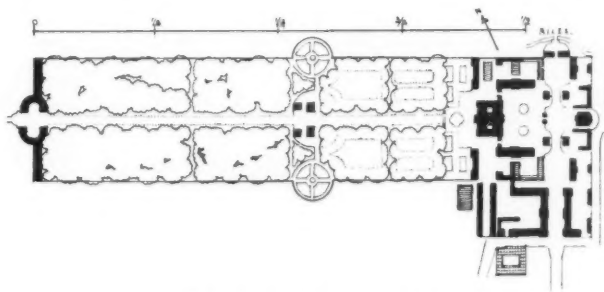
Temple of Apollo

on its colossal retaining walls, both in relation to the curves of the hill and the view of the Neckar valley opening to the plains, is superb.

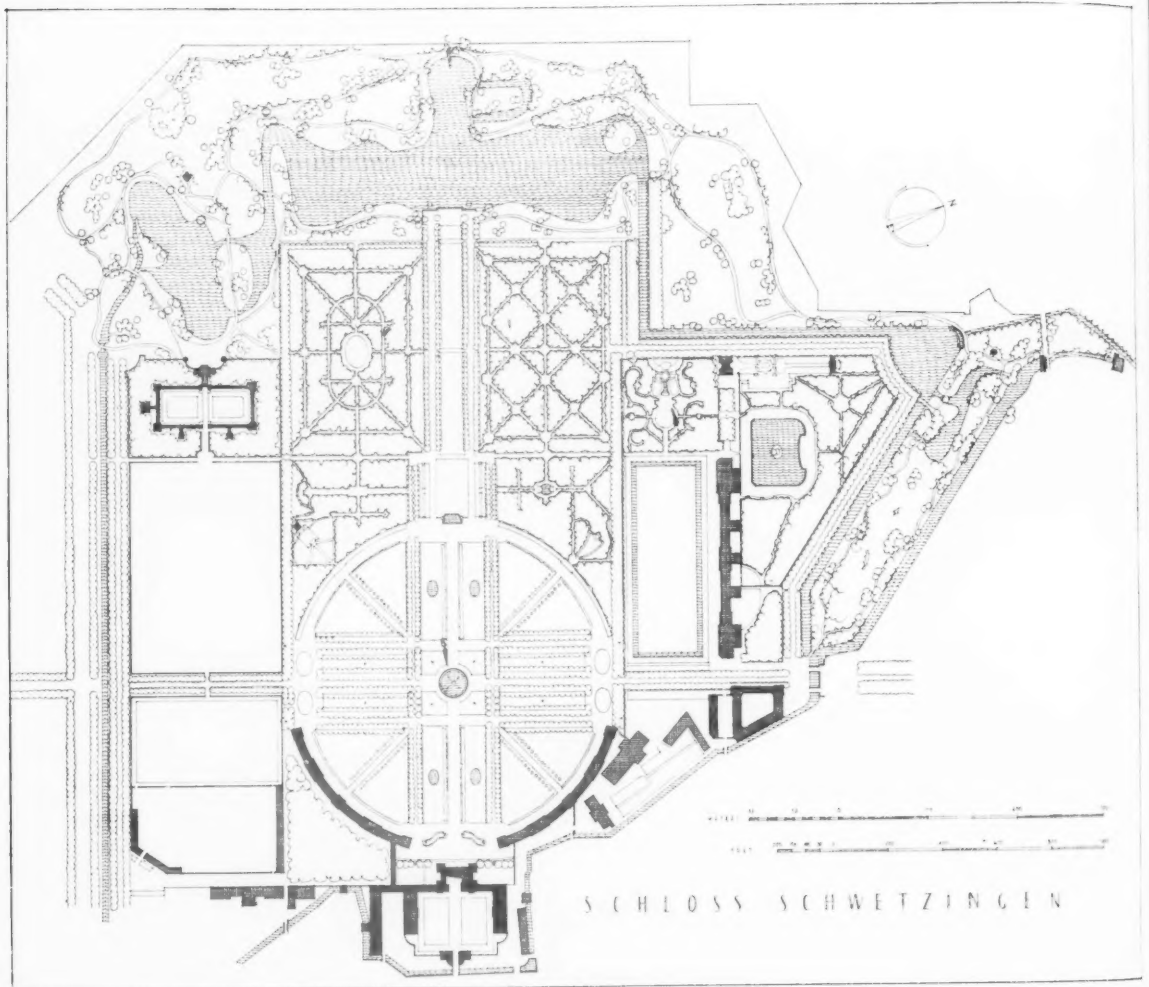
The way to Bruchsal again traverses the flat valley between the range of hills and the Rhine. Schwetzingen, hidden in trees, is seen to the west, and far in the distance the city of Speyer. Bruchsal is one of the great palaces of Germany famous for the grouping of their component parts, beside which such designs as Bruhl seem dumb. It was built in 1722-1733 by Maximilian von Welsch, for the Prince-Archbishop of Speyer, a garden enthusiast and a nephew of Lothar Franz von Schonborn. There is little left of the garden, across



LUDWIGSBURG



SCHLOSS BRUCHSAL

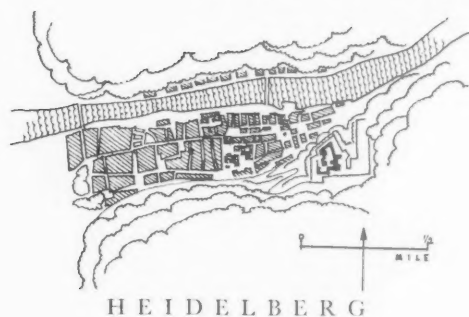




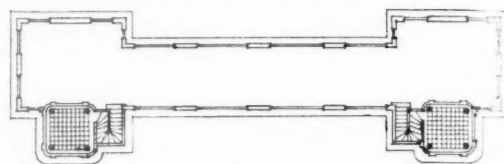
SCHWETZINGEN
Viewpoint B



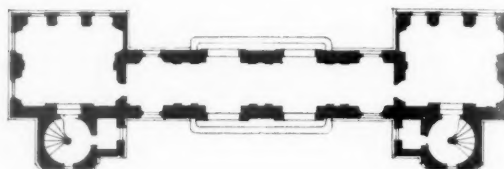
SCHWETZINGEN
Viewpoint C



HEIDELBERG



Roof Plan



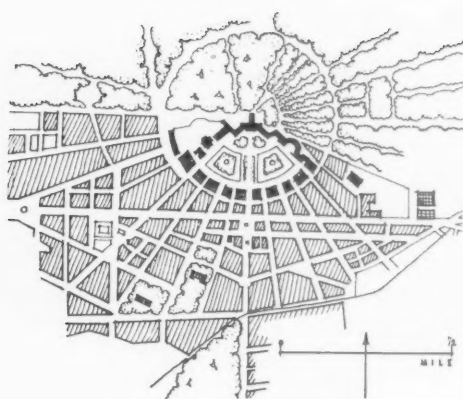
BELVEDERE, BRUCHSAL

which runs the railway, but the buildings and forecourt are preserved. Within is a staircase rivalling that at Bruhl in splendour and suggesting how strong was the influence of the pageantry of people in motion. On an adjoining hill is a belvedere or view tower, interesting as one of the few existing examples of Chinese Rococo.

Karlsruhe is famous as an oddity of town-planning. It was built for Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden Durlach in 1715, and admiration must be felt for any prince who conceives so unique an idea and carries it out on so vast a scale. It is the embodiment of the princely thought of the time: "If I cannot build as great a palace as Versailles, I will take a small theme and magnify it to an extent that shall astonish the world." The same thought gave Cassel, that waterfall hundreds of feet high in central Germany. Beyond the plan and certain of the squares and outbuildings, there is little of interest in Karlsruhe; the detail of the building is poor and some of the radiating avenues have been altered.

The way now leaves the river and passes east to Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart, which do not properly belong to the Rhine. The country changes from flat plains and steep hillsides and becomes rolling; the villages change with the scenery and there appear black and white gabled houses with bright red roofs. Architecture becomes less French and more Austrian in character.

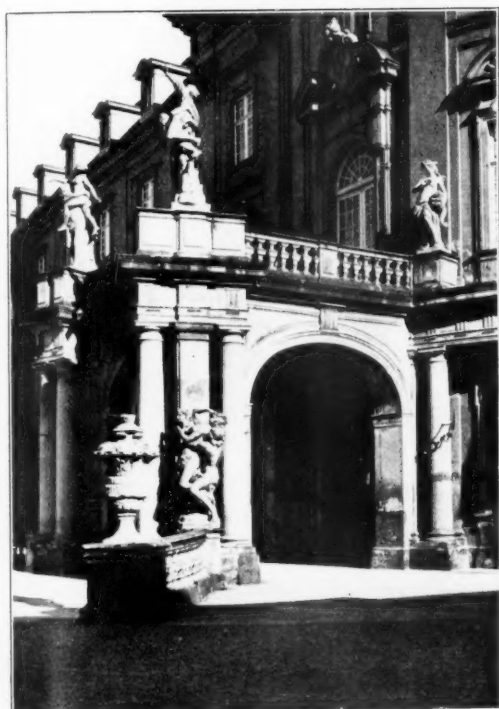
The entire palace and town of Ludwigsburg were laid out as a rival to Stuttgart about 1720 by an Italian, Frisoni, for Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg. Even to-day it is an unusual study of an organic town of the period. The palace itself has the greatest number of rooms in Germany, and these are grouped thoughtfully in relation to the contours. The long low south façade appears to receive the park, and thence



KARLSRUHE



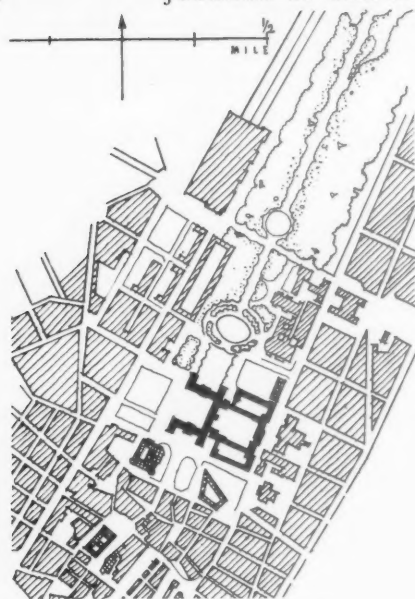
BRUCHSAL
Entrance Forecourt



LUDWIGSBURG
Detail of Internal Court



BRUCHSAL
The Belvedere

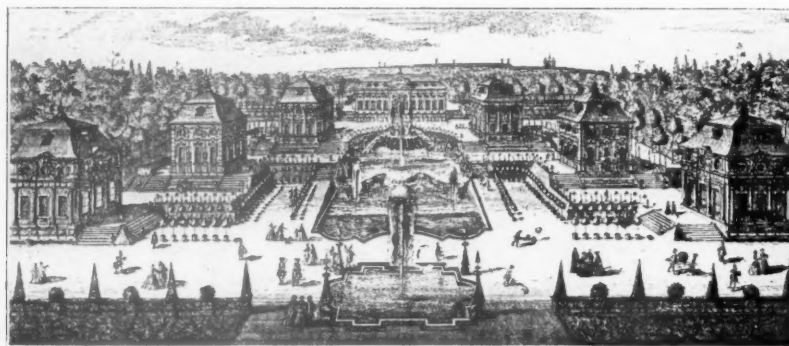


STUTTGART

the buildings pile up to the great north central feature, which looks out over the plains of Württemberg. The park to-day is unfurnished and, separating as it does one part of the town from another, appears almost too vast for comprehension. Much of the design of the detail is attributed to Carone, the sculptor for S. Florian and other Austrian monasteries, and certainly the quality of the modelling is as impressive as any at Wurzburg or Dresden. North of the palace the ground drops steeply and rises again to the little chateau of Favorita, which answers the importance of its position on the central axis by means of flights of steps otherwise out of scale. Branching off from this an avenue two miles long leads across country to the chateau of Mon Repos, built for Philippe de la Guepiere about 1765. This charming little rococo building is situated by the side of a lake with seven isles, the vision of the English School. It is carefully planned, and, as at Schwetzingen, the relation between architecture and romantic nature is delightful.

The main road leaves Ludwigsburg ceremoniously, and after nine miles enters Stuttgart. While its rival has remained a modest town, Stuttgart is now one of the finest cities in Europe. It lies in a bowl of the hills, and at its centre the old palace buildings and grounds form the nucleus of a park, flanked by State buildings, that stretches north to Canstatt.

The Rhine Gardens as a whole have lavish planning and fine grouping and co-ordination. Their especial value to-day lies in the basis they form of flourishing modern cities. The cities of West Germany may almost be divided into two classes; those that have grown upon a mediæval plan, and those that have grown round a baroque palace. The former, as with Cologne, have found it necessary to provide open spaces outside the old line of fortifications; the latter have broad tree-planted spaces already at their centre. Nowhere else in Europe was such varied organic town planning possible. In Italy the sense of planning on a great scale did not mature until her decline. In France the building of palaces was centralised round Paris and with the exception of the Tuileries and Versailles there was no cause for a town to develop about a nobleman's estate. Austria followed France in principle, for Vienna was the capital city. In England the nobility was too extensive and too hereditary to call for the development of new towns. Of modern cities that owe their present amenities to this period, the most outstanding are Düsseldorf, Bonn, Coblenz, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, while such rapidly developing towns as Benrath have a sound core from which to expand. A heritage handed down from one of the most extravagant ages in history is thus proving an endowment of modern industrial life.



FAVOURITE, MAINZ

From an engraving by Corvinus S. Kleiner



LUDWIGSBURG
Schloss Mon Repos



LUDWIGSBURG
From a photograph by Luftverkehr Strähle, Schorndorf

Sir Raymond Unwin

A BRIEF TRIBUTE TO HIS WORK FOR THE R.I.B.A.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

The close of Sir Raymond Unwin's term of office as President of the R.I.B.A. is a suitable opportunity to place on record some of the services which he has rendered to the Institute. He was elected a Fellow in 1910, and was shortly afterwards appointed to be a member of the Town Planning Committee, his qualifications for a seat on this body having been made manifest by his work in the organisation of the Town Planning Conference held in London in that year. From 1912 to 1918 he sat on the Competitions Committee, and he was elected a member of the Art Standing Committee in 1915 and again in 1916. In 1921 he became a member of the Science Committee and he was elected to be its chairman in 1928 and 1929. The holding of this position caused him to become *ex officio* a member of the Council and of the Executive Committee and the spokesman in Council for all matters connected with the work of his Committee. It soon became evident to his fellow members that Dr. Unwin, though he spoke seldom, never spoke without knowledge and authority: in consequence his views were always listened to with respect. So much was this the case that an instinctive and spontaneous feeling grew up in the Council that Unwin's qualities marked him out as a future president, and, as such, the leader for the time being of the architectural profession.

His election as president in 1931 was something in the nature of an innovation. His life-work had been that of the town-planner rather than that of the orthodox architect of monumental buildings. The work of the town-planner, being in many cases team work, is less known to the general public than that of the individual designer of great public buildings. How would the outside world view such an appointment? Although at the time when he became President Dr. Unwin's name and reputation were probably more widely known abroad than at home, yet the time for such an appointment was propitious. England in its haphazard efforts to house its teeming population adequately and at a reasonable cost had got itself into a muddle. This muddle was involving the countryside in ruin owing to the lack of foresight and comprehensive planning. Late in the day, as always, England was sitting up and taking notice, hence the appointment of a town-planner as President of the R.I.B.A. was generally regarded as a timely event, and Unwin's new position gave an added authority to his speeches and letters to the newspapers upon the necessity of planning ahead. Further, he was able from the chair of the Institute to rouse the national conscience to the necessity of

tackling the problem of the slums, a problem which we have inherited, unwillingly enough, from the industrial era of the nineteenth century. This was a subject on which he was able to speak with a conviction which came from an intensive study over a long period of years. His success in this direction is now becoming part of the history of the economic development of the nation and so has passed beyond the initiative of a President of the Institute.

This great external crusade and all that it entailed in no way prevented Sir Raymond from taking his full share in the internal work of the Institute. His method was to master thoroughly all and every of the intricate subjects which are debated on and decided in Council, such as scales of charges, competitions, official architecture, professional conduct, architectural education, finance—and all the items which go to the making up of the agenda of a Council meeting. He would seek advice and information beforehand from those likely to be best informed. Hence he was able to guide and control the multifarious discussions which take place in Council with a master hand. One of the most difficult tasks which confront a chairman of the Council is to control the *tempo* of the meeting and so to see to it that each item has the proper time allotted to it for its due discussion in accordance with its importance. In view of the limited time which it is possible to allow for the whole of the work of each Council meeting, this problem becomes of the greatest importance in the efficient discharge of the business. By careful preparation and forethought Sir Raymond became an ideal chairman in this respect.

During his presidency Sir Raymond has been in the chair at every meeting of the Architects' Benevolent Society, and he has been in constant attendance at the meetings of the Architects' Unemployment Committee. The result of the competition for the New Building of the Institute was announced during his period of office, and he has sat regularly as an ordinary member of the New Building Committee. It is hoped that he will be able to continue his counsel on that body until the new building is finished and handed over.

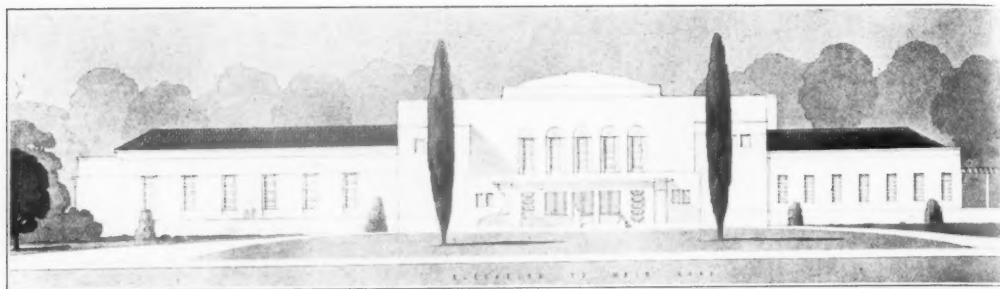
Our late President's sincerity and modesty were patent to all, and these qualities gave an added dignity to his speeches when he represented the Institute on formal occasions. His words at the presentation of the Gold Medal to Sir Charles Peers last March will not be forgotten by those that heard them.



SIR RAYMOND UNWIN

From a crayon portrait by Hugh G. Riviere

Drawn at the instance of a small group of members of the R.I.B.A., who will offer it to the National Portrait Gallery



The Rome Scholarship in Architecture

PART OF THE CRITICISM ON THE COMPETITION FOR 1933

GIVEN AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, ON FRIDAY, 23 JUNE 1933

BY MR. ARTHUR J. DAVIS, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

I have been asked by the Faculty to present to you their views on this Competition, and I propose to give you a short informal talk about the various designs which are now exhibited.

I happen to be one of those who selected the subject for this year, and I am afraid that I must preface my criticisms by saying that most of you have shown that you did not quite understand what was required in the interpretation of this rather unusual and modern programme.

The results of the Rome Scholarship Competition this year are somewhat disappointing. It was thought by the Faculty that competitors might have considered that the subjects selected in the past for the Rome prize were too elaborate, and that the work entailed in the preparation of schemes essentially of a monumental character was out of keeping with the reduced demands of present-day life. This year's subject was a simple one which demanded a light hand and the gift of imagination more than the display of technical skill in architecture, yet one must confess that this quality is sadly lacking in the majority of designs sent in.

Nothing of a formal or complicated nature is suggested by the programme, and yet in almost every case students have concluded that because they were working for a Rome Competition their plans must necessarily be treated in the "grand manner." A ponderous, heavy thought seems to have weighed on the minds of most of them, and no indication of the true architectural

character this type of building should convey is indicated in the designs exhibited on these walls.

These are my personal observations, but I was informed by Mr. Bradshaw that they conform very much with the views of the Jury. I want to say this because the Faculty felt very strongly on these points.

You seem to have the idea that because it is a Rome Scholarship Competition it must be something monumental, very pompous and rather elaborate. But that is not the right way to approach any programme. You should come to the *esquisse* with an unprejudiced mind, analyse the character of the subject and translate it into architectural language. However, we find that most of the designs seem to suffer from the same fault: a tendency to display a certain skill in planning in the grand manner and a reckless display of unnecessary architectural motifs. If, after looking at some of these elevations—regardless of any question of a Rome Competition—you were asked to name the subject of the design you would scarcely say that it was a glorified wayside inn, and yet that is what was required.

In addition to the road house you were requested to provide a swimming bath, a dance pavilion and a sports centre surrounded by a garden. This entity would probably only be used during the summer months, and it would, no doubt, be expected to show a profit on an economical financial outlay.

The individual buildings need not necessarily be of great elaboration, and the effect should be obtained

more by the informal and picturesque layout of the gardens and by the skilful grouping of the "ensemble" than by forced symmetry and a formal architectural treatment.

The whole atmosphere should denote gaiety, fun and the joy of life, and I regret to say that I see very little evidence of these characteristics in the designs on the walls. Surely most of you have visited or seen some of the existing road houses which are now being built all over the countryside. Their very names denote something informal and rather frivolous: "The Owl's Eye," "The Ace of Spades," "The Spider's Web," are not title names that evoke all this misplaced dignity and heaviness.

I fear that no promoter desirous of running one of these establishments would come to any of you for advice after having seen the results of this competition, and I hope that in future this "Rome Scholarship complex," which seems to have paralysed your logical faculties, will no longer influence you to this extent.

You should read the programme in the way it is meant to be read, as a suggestion for certain types of buildings of certain character which should be expressed regardless of preconceived notions of the Rome Scholarship tradition and the Beaux Arts manner which do not reflect the outlook of your generation.

Having made these general remarks, which, Mr. Davis said, represented not only his personal views but also those of the Faculty, he gave detailed criticism of each of the competitor's work in turn, of the scheme by Mr.

A. G. S. Fidler, the winner, photographs of which are on pages 724 and 725, and said:—

The Jury who assessed this competition were unanimous in the opinion, with which I agree, that Mr. Fidler's design is by far the best. It shows something of the character which was demanded; it is not a monumental mass of building, and is rather lighter in treatment than the others. There is a certain informal flavour about it which is rather attractive. The layout is good, and the vistas from the building, through the swimming bath, as well as the arrangement of the bath itself, are to be highly commended.

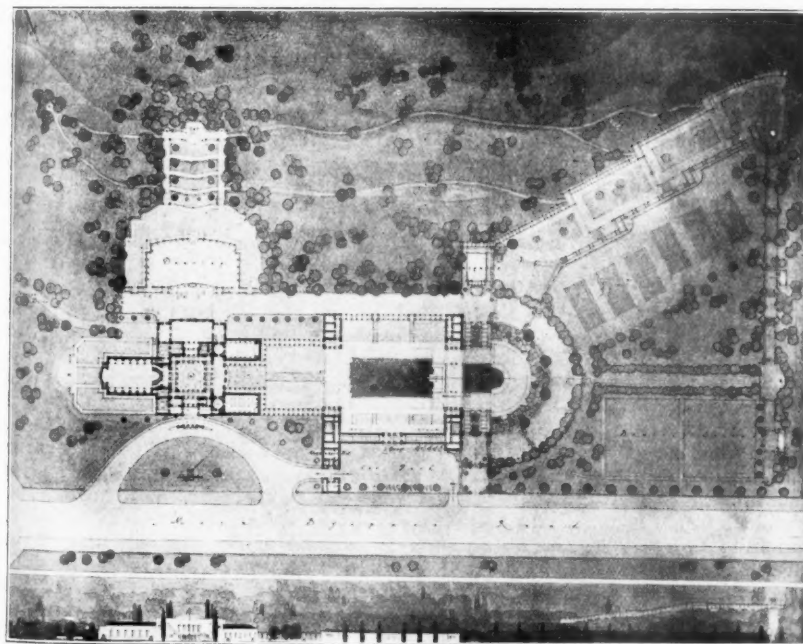
When we examine the main building the scheme is too enclosed. These internal courts are not advisable in the country, where one escapes from town for a change of air and the benefit of gardens and open spaces. However, the central feature called the "Palm Court" has the advantage of being opened at least on two sides, giving a good view of the swimming bath.

When we come to the ballroom we find that it can only be used with advantage in the winter, lighted as it is by narrow windows with seats underneath, which prevent them from being opened out into the garden. This tends to give the room a somewhat closed-in appearance. In the country one would want to walk out in the dance intervals and stroll in the gardens. There is an open-air dancing space on the plan which should have been connected to the ballroom, the same orchestra serving for both. Therefore, it was a mistake to divide the open-air

dancing place from the ballroom, and, incidentally, it would have been better if the restaurant had been near the entrance to the ballroom, with tea terraces near the dancing space.

It seems a pity that the smoking room and billiard room should be on the swimming bath side. These rooms should be rather private, their occupants do not want to be overlooked by the other buildings. If the plan had been reversed the result would have been better. Here the fault is that the unimportant rooms are on the wrong side of the central court.

Another weak spot is that the cooking department is too small for the demands of such an establishment. A kitchen, a scullery, and larder and other spaces for auxiliary services would be required. The size of the kitchen and its services are altogether inadequate.



However, I must praise the author for having provided a service drive and entrance. There is much need for a back door for such a building and the service access should not clash with the main entrance and the car park.

On the whole, the disposition of the general layout is good and Mr. Fidler has considered the main requirements of his visitors. The garden is not too formal, and though it is not altogether well designed—some of its main lines being faulty—the general treatment is pleasant. You will note that he has considered the slope of the ground and provided terraces at different levels from which onlookers would be able to watch the games. He has also considered the orientation of the tennis courts and the garden is kept in the right scale. Broadly speaking, his scheme is rather clever, but its principal fault lies in its being too enclosed, if the detailed arrangements of the various rooms on the plan are considered.

The *esquisse* is adequate, and the main idea expressed from the beginning has scarcely been departed from. The little water garden, a pleasant addition, though not an essential part of the plan, is the only variation.

The draughtsmanship is excellent and the general presentation creditable.

There is another point I want to dwell on, which is that much of the success of these establishments is provided by the advertisement they get from being noticed by passing motorists. Mr. Fidler has taken advantage of the cross-roads to give a general view of his buildings, but most of you have ignored this. People motoring past would say: "What a jolly place; we can't stop now, but we will come back and have a look at it some other time," and perhaps enjoy a meal and a swim.

The criticisms I have made on this plan refer also to the elevations and sections. Mr. Fidler is a sound designer, a man of taste, and his sense of proportion is good. He shows a certain refinement, but his elevations are a little too formal and academic—suggestive of a

museum. A slight touch of gaiety might have been introduced with advantage. He has shown an internal palm court, but why has he covered it with a solid dome when it could have been open to the sky, or, at least, roofed with glass to obtain all the light possible. Why didn't he throw open his windows to give people access to the terrace to enable them to enjoy the dancing out of doors. It is all too formal, and though Mr. Fidler has avoided somewhat the fault of pomposity, it is still a little too apparent in these elevations.

I think I have expressed most of the criticisms I have heard on this set of drawings. They are better than those of the other competitors, but there is something wrong about the character of the design which does not truly interpret the idea suggested in the programme.

In conclusion Mr. Davis said:—

I fear that I may have been over severe in my criticism and that you may consider my remarks have been rather harsh considering the amount of work that you have all put into these designs, but you must remember that we expect to receive for this major competition sets of drawings showing all the qualities of fine presentation and well-studied architecture; from that point of view the Faculty have no complaint to make this year, but over and above all that we also expect to see some evidence of logical reasoning and some relation between the demands of the programme and the architecture which should define and express those demands. In other words, you should prove yourselves logical human beings first and architects afterwards.

The desire to show off and to display without restraint in one set of drawings all your knowledge is not the way to success, and I hope, therefore, that my rather uncomplimentary remarks will not be taken in ill part, but that it will be understood that they merely express my desire to help you in the difficult task of understanding and working out the main conception of the Rome Competition regardless of all secondary considerations.

A MEMORIAL IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL TO SIR MERVYN MACARTNEY

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have given permission for a simple tablet to be erected in the Cathedral to the memory of Sir Mervyn Macartney.

Sir Mervyn Macartney was Surveyor to the Fabric from 1906–1931. During his term of office, the great work of preserving the Cathedral was undertaken and on the completion of it in 1930 he received the honour of knighthood. Although his main preoccupation was with the Cathedral, in which he did much in addition to the preservation work, he was responsible for many fine domestic buildings and his contributions to the literature of his profession were considerable. He was one of the founders of the Art Workers' Guild, of which he was Master in 1900, and he was also part founder of the Arts and Crafts Society and the Wren Society, a past member

of the R.I.B.A. Council and Board of Architectural Education, and Hon. Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects.

The proposal to erect a memorial to him in St. Paul's has been cordially approved by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It is felt that a number of his friends and admirers, in addition to members of the Institute, may wish to be associated with the honouring of his memory and any such should communicate with the Secretary of the Institute at the address given below. The Tablet will be designed by Mr. Godfrey Allen, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Mervyn Macartney's successor at St. Paul's. Any money subscribed beyond the cost of executing the work will be handed to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

The Architecture of Cambridge PRIOR TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

A PAPER READ AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT CAMBRIDGE ON 22 JUNE 1933

BY MR. GEOFFREY WEBB, M.A.

AFTER the address of the President it seems to me rather a frivolous task to have to give a chatty talk about the buildings you will presently be looking at. In framing this talk it occurred to me that what an architect's conference was interested in was not so much architecture as the personalities of other architects. Now how can we deal with the architecture of Cambridge from a personal point of view. It is much easier for the gentleman after me, who is dealing with the great figures of the nineteenth century—it is rather hard when one's great figures are as remote as the fifteenth century. It is difficult—but not as difficult as it would be in any other place but Cambridge: for Cambridge and Ely have preserved documents relating to building and designers more complete than in any other place in England.

First of all you come upon a gentleman called Hurle, who was called in to advise the monastery of Ely about the building of their celebrated octagon in the fourteenth century: his fee was so large that even that rich monastery was staggered when he mentioned it. It is quite a good beginning from an architect's point of view, but we do not find the profession doing as well as that for a long time after; and when we come to Cambridge in the fifteenth century we have to confess we have mislaid the name of our most important architect. This is the man who drew up the great scheme of Henry VI for King's College, which was carried out in miniature at Queen's, but owing to the troubles of the Wars of the Roses was never completed at the College for which it was intended. It is just possible this great man was called Thirsk, but we really don't know. Oxford has her great man Wynford, William of Wykeham's architect, who established a very special type of monumental college layout which is dominated by the Hall and Chapel treated as one great unified block round which the residential buildings are grouped. The Cambridge type is more domestic, and instead of great Hall and Chapel blocks we have the monumental Gateway. Sometimes a rich benefactor would enable us to go a bust on our hall or chapel, but that is accidental and only here and there. Whether the great man could have achieved monumentality in his design for King's has been questioned, but the evidence of Queen's does not suggest it.

In recent years there has been a revolution of taste against Oxford and Cambridge Gothic. The bright young men who on going down take to journalism are apt to sneer at domestic Gothic. One of them more witty than the rest has said, "I think the much vaunted atmosphere of the mediæval buildings of Oxford and Cambridge is a bad smell." They call it squalid, and in a sense they are right. It is only the Renaissance and modern

times that have redeemed us from squalor. The President has spoken of overcrowding, the Cambridge rule in the Middle Ages was one don and four undergraduates to a room. Even the princely scale of King's did not set out to remedy this, the great architect never seemed to think that it was unwise for the King to spend his money on erecting another slum. And of course when this one don and four undergraduates standard was applied to really rich foundations there was plenty of money over to blow on some one gradiose feature. At King's they built what we may call a tenement house, a mediæval skyscraper with undergraduates piled on top of each other—without the benefit of balconies. And even as regards the monumental features that were allowed we find a document that enjoins "Let there be no rich carvings or busy mouldings." They were thought unsuitable to poor scholars—the scholastic profession is the worst paid, etc. —I seem to have heard that since somewhere—and yet the scholastic profession can afford to go to the winter sports and King's Chapel is one of the most elaborately ornamented buildings in Europe. Whether it was that the architect ran away with his clients or what is the explanation we have not time here to enquire.

Most of our buildings, however, are not mediæval. But Corpus has a few rooms left built on the standard of accommodation to which I have referred, and in those rooms there are sinister little alcoves like the ovens in the kitchens of old-fashioned Scotch houses. The undergraduates slept on the floor of the room and the don in a bunk in the alcove. A further detail of life in these academic slums is provided by the fact that in the enclosed courts were planted rosemary and lavender for a very practical purpose, and it was not till the end of the sixteenth century that Dr. Caius invented the three-sided court and let in a little fresh air to sweeten that Gothic atmosphere I referred to just now. Oxford retained her odour of sanctity much longer than we did, and only accepted the three-sided court when it was forced on her by the great masters of the later Renaissance.

The first of the authentic architects at Cambridge is Ralph Symons, a Hertfordshire man, whose greatest work is the rebuilding of the hall and the remodelling of Trinity College, the formation of the great court that is. Symons was obviously an architect of considerable ability, but his bad end should be a warning to you all. He took a partner named Gilbert Wigge, and after they had undertaken to contract for the work of building the second court at St. John's College, the financial part of the business beat them, Symons had to leave the town and his partner went to gaol. I do not venture to say

that these two were at fault, but I do think it is salutary to remember that one of the first important architects employed by the University landed himself in prison. There have been some among his successors whom one would like to have seen in the same place.

In Elizabethan times, just before Symons embarked on his great work at Trinity, there arrived from Northamptonshire a family named Grumbold. The second architect of that name was working here in the time of Charles I; he was a mason and a builder and he was certainly what we would call an architect. He worked on the earlier parts of Clare College, and the famous bridge was certainly his work. He was in turn succeeded by his nephew, who completed Clare College after the Restoration, the hall and river fronts being his work. This third and last Grumbold is a very interesting character, tracing his activities through various college building accounts one can follow the process whereby a working mason-contractor gradually evolved into something indistinguishable from an architect. This Grumbold obviously owed a great deal to Sir Christopher Wren, for whom he built the library of Trinity College, and later on we find him taking an earlier design of Wren's for St. John's old bridge and re-hashing it—apparently without consulting Wren—conduct at which you will all be righteously shocked, I am sure, and I wonder if your professional spirit is sufficiently strong to keep you shocked even in face of the fact that the thieving Grumbold very much improved the great man's design. These facts have only just come to light with the re-discovery of Wren's letters and drawings at St. John's.

Now I am coming to the architects of the type rather sneered at in professional circles—the amateur. But it is only fair to say that when continental architects visiting Cambridge are asked what they like best, a very large number of them say the 1709 building at Emmanuel. Now that building was apparently the work of two don amateurs by name Whitehead and Whitaker. It is pleasant to note that they used regularly to report to their fellow members at Emmanuel the progress of the work each Saturday night after dinner in hall.

But the most celebrated of Cambridge amateurs was Sir James Burroughs, the Master of Caius College. Burroughs was very active at refacing the mediæval buildings, which were often made of very inferior materials, with good solid eighteenth century ashlar; at his own college he certainly did this with great tact and success. Eventually he got a knighthood for his architectural activities and the way this came about is a most enlightening story. Burroughs was much involved in syndicates—that sinister name we have in this University for Committees. I have no doubt that Sir Giles Scott could tell you a lot about syndicates. In Burroughs's time the burning architectural question was whether the existing Senate house should be joined up to a remodeled university library made to match Gibbs's work. This had been Gibbs's own intention. I will not tire you with all the ramifications and schemes, but suffice to say,

Burroughs had ideas of his own and the great politician Duke of Newcastle had a favourite architect who was not Burroughs. Burroughs by cleverly manipulating the syndicates involved, managed to stymie the whole business until the Duke quite simply bought him off with a knighthood. That, I may say in passing, is what honours are really for—to get committees round awkward corners. But Burroughs had other consolations besides his knighthood and a very charming Palladian block at Peterhouse and the chapel at Clare remain to witness that he had other talents beside his gift for obstruction on committees.

Working with Burroughs was a man named Essex who carried on the building of Clare Chapel after the designer's death. Essex's own work you will see in the front of Emmanuel and the refacing of Christ's first Court with ashlar. Besides these works Essex deserves to be remembered as one of the earliest eighteenth century architects to make a serious study of Gothic architecture.

Now in conclusion I want to say a word about King's College* and the various schemes for completing that ambitious beginning. It is an interesting comment on the relations between an academic body and its architects. As you all know Henry VI left his college unfinished. Henry VIII seems to have been more interested in erecting a magnificent monument to his own greatness by finishing the chapel on a scale of unparalleled magnificence than in housing the wretched members of the college. At last, in the beginning of the eighteenth century the College decided that something ought to be done about that collegiate slum that nestled up against the chapel and they called in Wren who passed them on to Hawksmoor, his assistant. Hawksmoor did a design—in fact, he did more than one—and then nothing was done about it. The fashion changed, new young dons began to make their new young tastes felt in the business of the College—this is the kind of thing you have to look out for in building for a college—and a new more fashionable architect was called in, Gibbs. He made a scheme—one-third of it was carried out—and then nothing more was done about it. The fashion changed—and so on as before and Robert Adam was called in. He made a scheme—and what a scheme it was—he planned a circular hall—thereby showing how out of touch he was with all the traditions of University life—how could we eat in a round room?—we could not keep the undergraduates in their proper place in an egalitarian circle. He wanted to clap domes and cupolas on all buildings in sight to enhance their picturesque effect. That in itself was a sinister indication of the way the architectural wind was blowing. We were soon to have a belly-full of picturesque effects. But nothing was done about Adam's scheme. The fashion changed, etc.—and for the conclusion of this instructive story I will refer you to Mr. Beresford Pite.

* There was a very fully illustrated article on the various building schemes at King's in the *Architect and Building News*, 23 June, 1933, p. 340.

The Building Industry and Standardisation

C. LE MAISTRE, C.B.E.

DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION.

IT is, indeed, the greatest pity that no term other than "standardisation" can be found to describe the progressive movement which comes under this title, for the term is certainly liable to considerable misunderstanding, as it seems to give the impression, too often accepted, that standardisation stultifies progress and restricts design by setting up unalterable standards.

It is not surprising, therefore, if to many architects the term is anathema, for they, of all people, desire, and, indeed, require the utmost freedom in dealing with their designs, and standardisation may easily appear to them to be inimical to their best interests. But nothing is further from the facts so far as the work of the British Standards Institution is concerned.

Some people fear, also, that standardisation will bring us all to a dead level of uniformity, but when standardisation is properly organised and the very necessary safeguards of review and revision rigidly complied with, such a fear is entirely unfounded.

The British Standards Institution is an industrial organisation in close touch with modern technical progress, impartial in its methods and existing solely for the benefit of British industry and for service to the community at large. As now constituted it is governed by a General Council with three Divisional Councils, Building, Chemical and Engineering—provision having also been made for a Textile Section as and when that becomes necessary.

The Building Divisional Council is under the chairmanship of Mr. E. J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E., the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Wandsworth and Past President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. He has recently been elected the Chairman of the General Council of the B.S.I. for the next twelve months. The Building Divisional Council is fully representative of every organisation, both technical and industrial, directly interested in the problem of bringing more economy and efficiency into the building industry of the country.

Under the Building Divisional Council a considerable number of useful national specifications have already been issued and several more are under consideration, as will be seen from an examination of the list at the end of this article.

The B.S.I. does not seek to prevent the expression of personal taste. That way lies loss of individuality. The sacrifice of prodigal individualism for the sake of thrifty

uniformity is, however, quite another matter. At one of the building congresses recently held, a French report stated that there was a time when architects made it a point of honour to differentiate their buildings even in infinitesimal details. It was thus that the size of doors sometimes varied by quite small amounts without any very important or sound reasons.

But art is not systematically opposed to standardisation. Artistic needs can be satisfied by skilled juxtaposition of appropriately standardised elements. Special sizes of component parts can, of course, be used in those cases where rigid economy is not absolutely necessary. It is, of course, inconceivable that we should all live in identical houses filled with standardised furniture; but we may usefully try, through properly organised co-operation, to agree upon unimpeachable yard-sticks which will enable the purchasers to know exactly what they are buying, whether it be materials or elements, and so greatly facilitate the execution of good work. The old methods of trial and error no longer meet the case. Definite knowledge based on scientifically ascertained facts regarding the properties of the materials employed in buildings are becoming more and more necessary. Progress in the establishment of these yard-sticks can, however, only be effective if the purchasers and users are consenting parties. In other words, standardisation can only be effectively promoted as the various interests are properly organised and participate jointly and fully in the movement.

The long experience of the B.S.I. has abundantly shown that quality and general suitability of materials can best be assured through the establishment of unified standards. Hence the continuous effort of its 600 committees. These committees are as fully representative as possible of all interests concerned and the members come together with the object, not so much of setting up ideals which might be too costly for industry to adopt, but of unifying their requirements and adopting, in the form of British Standard Specifications, on the basis of mutual consent, what is most suitable in present practice.

These British Standard Specifications safeguard purchasers by providing generally suitable standards of quality or dimensions or performance, and an equitable basis for comparing tenders for such materials.

They also enable manufacturers to prepare stock during slack times and so assist in stabilising employment and have the important effect of enabling purchasers to obtain their requirements more rapidly.

In this arduous work of preparing national standards affecting the building industry, the Royal Institute of British Architects is taking its full share. Moreover, it is fully realised that without this cordial support and active co-operation on the part of the architects, it would be impossible to hope to succeed in this work, acknowledgedly beset with many inherent difficulties. The work has only commenced and its continued success will depend largely on this spirit of co-operation and willingness to make concessions for the good of the community as a whole.

The co-operation of the manufacturer is equally necessary for success. Since the War there has been a great increase in the growth of highly efficient organisation in many branches of industry. Largely because of this it has become possible to obtain the consensus of opinion of whole industries where formerly only the views of the individual firms were forthcoming.

Standardisation by the mutual consent of all parties concerned is the keystone of the arch of success and the fact that the B.S.I. maintains this principle in all its work is the main reason for its having gained, to such a marked degree, the confidence of the industry of the country. Nor is the work dominated by the manufacturers even though they do provide a considerable proportion of the sinews of war.

If sometimes the users are not as articulate as one might wish, that is, perhaps, due to their not, as yet, being as fully organised as they might be.

Three principal factors enter into any standardisation programme, the users and their advisers, the producers and the experts, including the research workers. We have at last the Building Industries National Council, an organisation which will speak with the authority of the building industry of the country, and to which the B.S.I. will be able to look for most valuable support. Close co-operation with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers is maintained.

The producers, through their various organisations, are giving the B.S.I. the heartiest support in examining in detail any proposals for standardisation. The policy to be adopted is set by the Divisional Council.

The tremendous variety of building materials at the disposal of the architect must sometimes be almost a nightmare to him when it comes to appraising their value from the point of view of quality or maintenance. Where, however, a material is bought and sold, a specification of some sort, generally speaking, is implied. In order to eliminate some of the waste of time and material due to the variety of individual specifications, often differing in unessential details for one and the same material and in multiplicity of designs for one and the same article, some measure of rationalisation or co-ordination is essential. Take, for instance, the useless multiplicity of designs of water waste preventers, to meet the varying requirements of the different district bye-

laws, which are, after all, to fulfil one and the same purpose.

It is in establishing the technical basis upon which these national standard specifications shall be drawn up that the work of the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is so immensely valuable. It gives the Technical Committees of the B.S.I. the most helpful advice in the matter of establishing independent data upon which the specification requirements can be based through the placing at the disposal of the members its quite special experience.

The research mind, it must be remembered, is different from the standardising mind, and quite rightly so. Industrial standardisation calls for considerable expediency and cannot, like the research worker, always await perfection.

It is often sufficient, in the first place, and quite difficult enough, to co-ordinate the multiplicity of individual specifications for any one material or article into a single national one. The result of research can be incorporated in a revised issue of the specification by way of improvements. In this way production is given time to adjust itself economically to the use of a unified specification after which changes which experience and experimentation show to be advisable, can be incorporated.

It is easy enough to set up standards of a kind, but unless they originate in response to a generally recognised need and, at the same time, embody more or less the views of all those who are expected to employ them, they are likely to remain a dead letter. Hard experience alone shows how true this is!

From this it will be seen that the policy of the B.S.I. not to engage in standardisation except after the most careful consideration and consultation with all concerned, is a most wise one. In fact, standardisation must grow from within industry and not be imposed from without.

Whilst in the building industry the B.S.I. can count upon the fullest support of the various authorities and organisations, technical and industrial, it realises that it must also gain the support of the rank and file of the membership of these various organisations for the results of the work where issued. To obtain this much educational propaganda is necessary.

Although, comparatively speaking, no very large amount of work has as yet been carried out in regard to building materials and construction, some of it is of particular interest. For instance, at the request of the R.I.B.A. a British Standard Specification has been agreed upon which defines the terms "fire resistance," "incombustibility" and "flammability" in respect of building materials and structures.

In a recent article in the *JOURNAL* of the R.I.B.A., Mr. A. H. Barnes, in reviewing this specification, said that an instrument had now been created which would make

it possible for legislative authorities to specify requirements relating to types of preventive construction in such a way that those requirements could be resolved into definite terms. The meaning of regulations need, in fact, no longer depend upon the personal opinion of the local surveyor. Undoubtedly the absence of any authoritative definitions has resulted in many suitable and safe materials, from the fire prevention point of view, being condemned and also some unsuitable and dangerous materials being accepted.

Another specification of particular interest is the British Standard Specification for the use of Structural Steel in Building, issued in April of last year, and which is already proving of the highest value. It has been adopted by a large number of cities and boroughs throughout Great Britain. Undoubtedly the construction of new buildings, factories and slum clearances will be facilitated by the adoption of this British Standard Specification, or code of practice, by the local authorities throughout the country.

The work of the B.S.I. in regard to timber is one of the latest developments, directly due to the Imperial Economic Conference held last year in Ottawa. The Committee, which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Searles Wood, is completely representative of all the timber interests throughout the country, and a Sub-Committee, presided over by Mr. C. J. Chaplin of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, has recently completed a limited list of terms and definitions for use in relation to softwoods. Certain of the definitions are of a purely conventional character. The terms "softwood" and "hardwood," for instance, so far as the work of the B.S.I. is concerned, will in future be entirely dissociated with the physical softness or hardness of woods. This list of terms and definitions is put forward for the adoption of the timber trade of the country, with the object, as it becomes more widely known, of simplifying commercial transactions and removing the many misunderstandings which arise from the absence of any uniform nomenclature. The list is to be very widely circulated, with the assistance of the technical press, with a view to gathering constructive suggestions from many who have been unable to take active part in the work.

In all this work the committee is receiving the cordial co-operation of the Forest Products Research Laboratory and also the Timber Committee on Hardwoods of the Imperial Institute. They are also keeping in the closest touch with similar work being carried out in the Dominions and other countries.

Many of the materials used in the building industry are peculiarly susceptible to simplification. Manufacturers are all exercised over the amount of capital locked up in slow moving stocks, and no one more so than the joinery manufacturers. Consequently they have appealed to the B.S.I. to assist them to concentrate on what might be

called "everyday normal demands." It is probably not very far from the truth to hazard the guess that about 70 per cent. of the sales of the joinery manufacturers are covered by not much more than 20 per cent. of their stocks. The B.S.I. Committees are now engaged in endeavouring to simplify and reduce the enormous variety of designs of mouldings, cornices, wainscotings, etc. Moreover, it is considered by many that the present designs for moulded materials leave very much to be desired and it is hoped, with the aid of the architects, to bring about improvements as well as mere simplification. The architects are certainly as desirous of seeing better and more appropriate designs for these mouldings even in the cheapest of houses.

Much of this work of simplification is of a tentative nature and must stand the test of practical use, but undoubtedly it will prove of great benefit in housing schemes and similar work.

In closing this short statement on the value of properly organised standardisation only a brief survey of the activities of the B.S.I. in the building industry has been made. A close examination of the List of Specifications issued and in hand will show the fairly extensive field already covered and it may be of interest to summarise some of the advantages to the architect in making use of these British Standard Specifications.

By doing so :

1. The architect merely requires to state that such and such a material shall be in accordance with British Standard Specification number so-and-so, obviating the necessity of his repeatedly writing lengthy descriptions in his own specifications.
2. All the necessary tests (which are often of a nature involving specialised scientific knowledge) are fully described in the Specifications and the architect, therefore, only needs to ascertain that the material is in accordance with the British Standard Specification.
3. He will have the assurance that he is specifying materials, or articles, of sound quality having due regard to the cost of production.
4. He will be certain that the material is obtainable from practically any producer.
5. Neither the contractor nor his client can cavil at the quality of the materials specified.
6. The fact that the British Standard Specifications have been followed would form a complete answer to any charge of technical negligence.
7. The existence of British Standard Specifications for new materials will give the architect full confidence to make use of them.
8. As the British Standard Specifications are reviewed periodically, the architect quoting the number of the specification will always be automatically up-to-date.

SPECIFICATIONS IN THE BUILDING DIVISION PUBLISHED BY THE B.S.I.

B.S.S.

- No. SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED
- 12. Portland Cement.
 - 40. Cast Iron Low Pressure Heating Pipes.
 - 41. Cast Iron Flue or Smoke Pipes.
 - 65. Salt-Glazed Ware Pipes.
 - 144. Creosote for the preservation of Timber.
 - 146. Portland-Blastfurnace Cement.
 - 187. Sand Lime (Calcium Silicate) Bricks.
 - 373. Methods of Testing Small Clear Specimens of Timber.
 - 402. Clay or Marl Plain Roofing Tiles.
 - 405. Expanded Metal (Steel).
 - 416. Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Soil, Waste, Ventilating and Heavy Rainwater Pipes.
 - 417. Galvanised Mild Steel Cold Water Cisterns and Hot Water Tanks and Cylinders.
 - 437. Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Drain Pipes.
 - 449. Use of Structural Steel in Building.
 - 455. Steel Cased Mortice Locks (5 in. and 6 in.), Dimensions of.
 - 459. Doors (Morticed, Dowelled, and Ledged and Braced) for Internal and External Purposes.
 - 460. Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Light Rainwater Pipes (Cylindrical).
 - 473. Concrete Plain Roofing Tiles.
 - 476. Definitions for Fire-Resistance, Incombustibility and Non-Inflammability of Building Materials and Structures.
 - 486. Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes.
 - 492. Precast Concrete Partition Slabs (Solid).
 - 493. Cast Iron Airbricks and Gratings (for use in Brickwork).
 - 497. Manhole Covers and Frames (Light).

SPECIFICATIONS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION

- Revision of 68 B.S. Specifications for Paint, Varnishes and Paint Ingredients.
- Acoustical Terms and Definitions.
- Asbestos Cement Flue Pipes and Fittings.
- Asbestos Cement Pipes and Fittings for Soil, Waste and Ventilating Purposes.
- Asbestos Cement Rainwater Pipes and Fittings and Gutters.
- Asbestos Roofing Materials.
- Building Limes and Plasters.
- Cast Concrete Interlocking Roofing Tiles.
- Commercial Plywood.
- Drawn Lead Traps.
- Enlargement of British Standard Colour Schedule.
- Identification Colours for Pipe Lines in Buildings.
- Lead Pipes and Fittings for Water, Soil and Waste Ventilating, and Gas.
- Loading Line Indicator for Materials sold by the cubic yard.
- Linseed Oil Putty.
- Precast Concrete Hollow Partition Slabs.
- Precast Concrete Hollow Walling Blocks.
- Roofing Felt.
- Roofing Slates.
- Salt-Glazed Drain Fittings (Salt-Glazed Ware and Salt-Glazed Glass Enamelled).
- Salt-Glazed Glass Enamelled Fireclay Pipes.
- Salt-Glazed Ware Pipes (Revision of B.S.S. No. 65).
- Schedule of Unit Weights of Building Materials.
- Timber.
- Wood Mouldings for Ordinary Building Purposes (*i.e.*, Architraves, Dado Rails, Picture Rails, and Skirtings).
- Wooden Windows (Solid Casement Frame and Sash and Double Hung Cased Frame and Sash) for Ordinary Building Purposes.

SIX HOUSES IN SEARCH OF AN ARCHITECT

JOHN WEBB AND THE MARSHALLS

*Clothall House,
Baldock, Herts.
5 July 1933.*

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—In the course of his Paper, read before the Institute on 22 May, Mr. Geoffrey Webb, seeking to establish his case against John Webb being the designer of Thorpe and the group of similar houses which have been associated with his name, makes a prime point of the fact that all the authenticated examples of John Webb's work show a strong Palladianism, whereas in the Thorpe group the influence of the house type exemplified in Rubens's *Palazzi di Genova* is evident.

Now, although I am not proposing to establish a claim on behalf of John Webb as the author of Thorpe and the houses immediately linked in style with it, surely, if he had diverged from the straight Palladian path he would have been straying in the likeliest company, for Mr. Geoffrey Webb points out as one of the earliest examples of an English house showing the Genoese influence the design for Lord Maltravers (dated 1638), which was by John Webb's own master. Mr. Geoffrey Webb also claims Chevening as another house inspired by Genoa, but for lack of documentary proof hesitates to ascribe it

definitely to Inigo Jones or to date it. Here I hope to be able to help him—but not in accrediting the work to Inigo Jones. For in a hitherto unedited sketchbook in the Chatsworth collection,* containing a series of designs for column and pilaster capitals used in work by Inigo Jones and John Webb (a sketchbook put together by the latter, be it said), are two designs inscribed by Webb "For ye Lo: Dacres at Chevening in Kent." And these particular designs are not drawn by Inigo Jones, but by John Webb. Furthermore, they are arranged as part of a group in the sketchbook relating to houses which were unquestionably Webb's own work and not done in association with Inigo Jones, but after his death. They comprise The Vyne (1654), Gunnersbury (1658) and Northumberland House (1657), and in every case the designs in this group are drawn by John Webb. Mr. Avray Tipping, in trying to solve the problem of the authorship of Chevening (hitherto dated as before 1630), has to admit that the house "is fully in what Mr. Gotch calls the 'Webb manner,'" and that in point of style later dating than the heretofore accepted one is possible.

* In a future number of the JOURNAL I hope to publish a detailed account of this sketchbook, which is of great interest and importance.

With the new evidence of his hand in Chevening now brought forward it seems time to give John Webb his due.

And the same sketchbook yields an equally interesting trouvaille, for three of the designs are entitled by John Webb as for "Sr. George Pratt at Coleshill neere flaringdon in Barkshyre." So Sir Roger Pratt's share in that work must again be called in question. Whether these particular designs were used or not (and this I am not yet able to verify) they certainly serve to show that whatever may have been the traditional "advice" that Inigo Jones gave Sir George Pratt regarding Coleshill (c. 1648-49) it was something more than verbal. And it will hardly be suggested that in a carefully prepared and arranged series of drawings recording his own and his master's work that John Webb would include designs of the then youthful and presumably untried architect, Roger Pratt. Coleshill, regarded by Mr. Geoffrey Webb as the finest example of the "Genoese" type, is accepted by him as entirely Pratt's work. But the evidence so far provided by Mr. Gunther's published extracts from Pratt's notebooks, although it certainly seems to prove that Pratt carried to completion the internal finishing of Coleshill, does not show him as the originator of its plan.

If Inigo Jones is shown to have developed a leaning towards the "Genoese" type as early as 1638, with the Maltravers house, it would have been indeed remarkable had John Webb withstood such influence. But here may be brought to light the interesting fact (and most significant as regards the present discussion) that the *Palazzi di Genova* was a well studied volume in John Webb's library! For I find in the Worcester College collection no fewer than six house plans drawn by him which were sketched from its pages. These are on Sheet No. 65D. And the plans were not his only study. Professor Richardson in his article in the *JOURNAL* of 17 June dealing with Mr. Geoffrey Webb's Paper, remarks that "Neither Inigo Jones nor . . . John Webb ever departed from Palladian proportions for window openings. . . ." But if indeed John Webb made no such divergence he evidently did not altogether despise the windows of the Genoese models, for among his drawings at Worcester College (Sheet No. 74) are two window openings redrawn from plates in the *Palazzi di Genova*.

In her interesting note on the sculptors, Edward and Joshua Marshall, in the *JOURNAL* of 17 June, Mrs.

Esdaile raises the question of their possible employment as masons by John Webb, drawing attention to Webb's letter to Sir Justinian Isham in which he recommends that a chimneypiece at Lampport be entrusted to "Mr. Marshall." The letter, dated February 1654, with others by Webb relating to his work at Lampport, was published in the *JOURNAL* of 24 September 1921 by Mr. J. A. Gotch, who did not identify "Mr. Marshall" with one of the sculptors of that name. Mrs. Esdaile asks: "May not Marshall have been the mason employed by Webb upon his country houses?" If there is no evidence of the Marshalls having secured the commission for the work at Lampport there is documentary proof that Webb did employ them on other work of his. For by a fortunate chance there is preserved in the Chatsworth collection a letter from John Webb to one of the Marshalls, written in 1658, showing that he was then employing them on work for the Earl of Northumberland and for Serjeant Maynard at Gunnersbury House. The following is a transcript from the original:—

"Mr. Marshall

I must desire you to make a modle in Clay of this pedestall for the Earle of Northumberland about ye bignesse of this draught. I must shewe it this night without faile because it is to bee sent to morrow morning to his Lo pp:

Yr loving ffriend
John Webb.

Wednesday morning

Oct 17 : 1658.

I shall not measure off the worke at Gunnersbury until Thursday senight at soonest therefore you may goe out of Towne on ffriday if you please."

On the same sheet is Webb's "draught" of the pedestal which was possibly required for some work at Northumberland House. But as regards Marshall's employment at Gunnersbury it seems significant that Webb makes use of the phrase to "measure off the worke" which suggests that Marshall's work there was of some considerable extent and not merely confined to relatively minor sculptural detail, or some work specially contracted for, such as the proposed chimneypiece at Lampport.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. GRANT KEITH.



Reviews

THE GREATER LONDON REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE'S SECOND REPORT*

REVIEWED BY W. R. DAVIDGE, F.R.I.B.A.

His Majesty the King, when opening the new Lambeth Bridge last year, said: "To guide and control the development of London, to improve the housing of its population and its means of communication, and to raise the standard of the ever-growing amenities of daily life, are tasks of paramount importance and complexity."

The work of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Banister Fletcher and under the able direction of their Technical Adviser, Sir Raymond Unwin, has been of the greatest possible value to the community.

The Second Report of the Committee recently published contains an immense volume of information and suggestive thought which should guide and influence the whole future of London.

The fifteen years which have elapsed since the Great War have been years fraught with widespread change, and nowhere has this change been more apparent than in the Greater London Region. During the ten years from 1921 to 1931 the population of the area outside the County of London had to provide for the prodigious total of 1,006,941 fresh inhabitants, and the end is not yet.

It thus becomes of increasing importance to so plan the available land that the high standard of efficiency and amenity desired by His Majesty the King may become an accomplished fact. Broad vision, a consistent policy and a strong guiding hand are equally essential.

The first advisory reports issued in January 1931 dealt with open spaces and decentralisation, and recommendations on these matters are again summarised for convenience in the form of appendices to the present report.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, which came into operation on 1 April 1933 embodies some of the amendments of the law suggested in the Committee's first report, and provides additional powers to enable regional planning to be carried out. The working out of a consistent policy has still to be done, and in carrying this work forward to its logical conclusion it is to be hoped that the Committee will still continue to have the help and inspiration of Sir Raymond Unwin's genius.

In spite of the immense amount of house building in the outer region during the last ten years, there has been little or no relief on the pressure in the central area, and the enormous proportion of people still living two or more families to a house in dwellings not built for or adapted to such occupation suggests, as the report

shows, an extent of change and deterioration in character representing a great loss of value.

Proper control of the general disposition of building development is fundamental to good regional planning in Greater London, and by taking advantage of the new powers for planning and zoning, together with the provision of ample open spaces, much can be done. A consistent policy must, however, be laid down and maintained, and this undoubtedly means money, but money which will be well spent.

If there is one thing more than any other which needs emphasis, it is that it is sound business and sound economy to plan for the future. Large reservations of land must be made and large new values will be created by such a plan. It does not need great financial genius to see that the essential point to secure is that each new building shall contribute its share towards the reservation of open spaces, and that an Open Spaces and Improvements Fund, which would work automatically on the same lines as the Road Fund, is urgently needed, not only for London, but for all urban communities.

The memorandum by the Technical Adviser, Sir Raymond Unwin, is full of interest from its very first page. One sees the growth of London from early Roman days, and can appreciate the influence of the magnificent road system of those days on which modern London has grown and is still growing.

The complex conditions of modern local government have resulted in Greater London having a multitude of Town Planning authorities, but no plan for London as a whole. The report shows—

- 13 town planning schemes finally approved.
- 26 final schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health.
- 41 preliminary statements approved.
- 69 resolutions passed to prepare planning schemes.
- 16 authorities who had taken no steps up to December 1932.

Total 165

The figures are eloquent, if proof is needed, as to the necessity for a Greater London Regional Planning Committee.

The statistics as to increase and movement of population are pregnant with meaning. In the 10 years from 1921 to 1931, in addition to a natural increase of 572,635 persons, there was an added number by migration of 442,577 persons, showing clearly that the pull of London is stronger to-day than ever it was, although the additional population is almost entirely outside the narrow limits of the County of London.

*Second Report (March 1932) of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, London, 1933. 7s. 6d.

The housing requirements of this vast multitude are carefully analysed, and it is somewhat disturbing to note that, despite all the housing effort of the past ten years and despite the 380,000 houses which have been erected, the percentage of families with no separate dwelling of their own is steadily increasing. The recent developments in all directions are shown in a most valuable map, and when this is studied in connection with the statistical figures given, it suggests either that this development must continue at an increased rate or that conditions will inevitably decline.

If, however, as has been forecasted, the population of the country will reach its peak in about 1940, and thereafter diminish, conditions will soon rectify themselves. The interdependence of the central business area and the outer residential areas is clearly apparent. What affects one must of necessity affect the other members of this vast community. Control of distribution there must be if effective planning is to result, and the change in the character of neighbourhoods which is everywhere taking place still needs scientific study. The industrial and commercial developments which are flowing southward demand ample room for industrial expansion. There can be little doubt that from many points of view, as the report suggests, the best area for the main industrial expansion of London lies along the north bank of the Thames, from London Docks to Tilbury or beyond.

Traffic considerations, by road, rail and water, however, have an all-important bearing on the location of industries, and here we are brought face to face with yet another phase of the problem.

The hugeness of London has resulted in a form of decentralisation, in which many of the outlying suburban districts are gradually forming into new centres of commercial and social life.

The very complete chapter on "Road Traffic" deals with such diverse matters as street accidents, the separation of vehicular traffic from residential districts, the provision of parkways and service roads, roads for heavy traffic and light traffic and the planning of road intersections. Other forms of transport, such as railways, water transport and air transport,

come in for mention, but the specific proposals of the report in this respect are those which deal with the more important road proposals, no fewer than seventy-one in number, illustrated on the main road map. It is satisfactory to note that many of these road proposals are recommended as "parkways" which will not only provide for the needs of traffic but should also add in every way to the amenities of the whole area.

The dwelling-houses or residential portions occupy approximately two-thirds of the total area of any town, and these must necessarily bulk very largely in the plan. Some degree of change is, as the report suggests, probably inevitable. The expansion of the business area, the need for additional space for wholesale and retail trade; the development of industry and the call for central buildings for all kinds of administrative and recreative functions, must involve some change in character and value on the margin of this expanding central area.

The Survey of London, however, reveals such a mix-up of purposes that many good residential areas have been needlessly depreciated in the sporadic changes which have taken place.

This mingling of uses has greatly aggravated the transport difficulties which have come into being through the development of the rapid motor car and the heavy lorry. As a contrast, a plan is given of the new satellite town of Radburn, near New York, where the motor roads are planned entirely apart from the residential areas, and belts of open space at the rear of the houses give quiet and safe access from the houses to the schools and shopping centre.

One of the most valuable sections of the report is that dealing with open spaces and playing fields. The most hopeful and effective method of securing a break in the outward spreading of London seems to be the reservation of a girdle of open spaces. The Interim Report on Playing Fields, first published in January 1931, is reprinted as an appendix to the report, and a further appendix is the Report on Decentralisation which provides such a powerful argument for the provision of new garden cities.

The report is excellently printed and the illustrations are particularly sound and convincing.

BUILDING LAW*

The First Edition of "Hudson" was published in 1891, the following editions, up to the Fifth in 1926, being the author's own work. Mr. Lawrence Mead assisted in the preparation of the Fifth Edition. It is a matter for congratulation that the late Mr. Hudson's well-known treatise is not to become out of date by reason of the greatly lamented death of the author.

The aim of the author in the previous editions was to condense and revise, and Mr. Inman and Mr. Mead have continued this object by omitting a number of cases not now considered to be of value, with the result that the Sixth Edition consists of 536 pages as against 631 pages in the Fifth Edition.

* *The Law of Building and Engineering Contracts and of the Duties and Liabilities of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors*, by Alfred A. Hudson, one of His Majesty's Counsel. Sixth Edition, by Arnold Inman, O.B.E., B.A., K.C., and Lawrence Mead, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. London: Sweet and Maxwell. 1933. £3 3s.

The general method of dealing with the subject has been preserved and all relevant cases reported since the last edition have been referred to.

The law relating to the Architect is exhaustively dealt with, including a reference to the recent Architects (Registration) Act 1931. With reference to the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges, and in the absence of a definite contract on that scale, it is useful to know that in computing the fees it is right to take into consideration the practice of a large portion of the profession in arriving at a reasonable remuneration. It may be that the continued application of this principle will establish a custom in respect of the R.I.B.A. Scale.

The list of words and phrases judicially interpreted is interesting, and one especially to be noted is that the power to order omissions does not authorise taking work out of the contract in order to give it to another contractor.

The chapter on Defects emphasises the distinction between a repairing clause and a clause limiting the builder's liability to the making good of defects due to the use of improper materials or workmanship. As in the latter clause there is usually a time limit, the defects which the builder is to make good must be discovered within the time named, and he must have had notice of them. It is stated that where the architect has power to require the re-execution of defective work or the removal of inferior materials during the progress of the work, and has not done so, he cannot exercise the power when the work is completed. The case out of which this judicial ruling arose was one in which the R.I.B.A. 1909 Contract was used, and Clause 16 contained the power above referred to. The judge also dealt with Clause 17 (making good defects) and seemed to indicate that the architect still had a remedy under this clause by requiring rectification of work not in accordance with the contract after completion and during the retention period. The difficulty of reconciling the two clauses was recognised. It would certainly be inequitable for an architect, for instance, to require large amounts of replastering under the defects clause when he ought to have dealt with such a matter during the continuance of the work. It would seem to be a matter of degree.

A decision one way or the other as to whether an architect is liable for negligence in the issuing of interim or progress certificates would be helpful. Judicial opinion seems to incline to the view that the architect is not acting in a quasi-judicial capacity in dealing with such certificates, and, if this is so, then the liability for over-certifying during the progress of the work should be kept in mind. The Court of Appeal in the latest case on the point reversed the judgment below, and found that the architect was not negligent on the facts of that particular case. It was, however, intimated that the position of the architect in respect of these certificates required careful consideration before it could be said that his position was the same as in the issuing of a final certificate.

The chapter on Sub-Contracts and the employment of specialists deals with this subject very fully, and the architect is warned of the dangers of slipshod methods of procedure. He may quite easily make his client liable to sub-contractors if any of his acts make privity of contract between them, the contractor being considered merely the agent of the building owner in respect of the orders he gives to the sub-contractors. It is quite clear from a perusal of this chapter that once the architect has instructed the contractor to enter into the sub-contract then all his dealings in respect of that work should be through the contractor, and never direct with the sub-contractor. Apart from the legal position that may be created by a non-observance of this advice it is only right that the contractor's control of the work should not be interfered with by the architect mistaking his position. The architect's responsibilities are quite onerous enough without any unnecessary additions.

Space does not permit of a reference to many other

parts of the subject dealt with. It is, however, sufficient to say that each subdivision is fully discussed and the principles stated in clear language. As a reference book for all those concerned with building contracts it is the last word, and it is to be hoped that the publication of a Seventh Edition at the appropriate time will be forthcoming, compiled by the present authors, to whom congratulations, with a layman's diffidence, are extended in respect of the Sixth Edition.

CHARLES WOODWARD [A.].

THE ENGLISH HOUSE

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH HOUSE. By S. O. Addy. Revised and Enlarged by John Summerson. London: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d.

This book, which was first produced in 1898 and which is now reissued with certain parts expanded by Mr. Summerson, is a strange mosaic of fact and inference. Mr. Addy's work will, no doubt, always find readers because of the varied and curious character of the evidences which he has collected to illustrate his theses, but he gives his reviewer a difficult task, so closely mingled is the wheat with the chaff. An imaginative author, with an appetite for distant analogies, ingenious calculations and surprising generalisations, can soon make the most sober-minded reader lose his balance.

One feels constrained to say that this book has little to do with the evolution of the English House. However we interpret the word "evolution," it must contain some idea of sequence, some regard for time and place. Mr. Addy roams at will through classical, medieval and modern Europe and presents us with a mass of unrelated data which, interesting as it may be in detail, fails to support the author's contentions, in spite of the obviously purposive character of the writing.

This is not to say that Mr. Addy does not at times reward us with some helpful deductions. His remarks on medieval chimneys and the lath and plaster canopies that hung over the central hearth from the roof louvre, are eminently reasonable. Encroachments in towns, and cellars in town houses approached from the street, are subjects which he introduces with effect, although the many existing examples of the latter in England and abroad might have had more notice. But his contention that the projecting storeys of Elizabethan buildings were to give protection to booths below misses the whole significance of an elastic timber construction that could be expanded above to provide accommodation which the restriction of site prevented on the ground floor.

The main sections of the book, it must be confessed, do more to mystify than to inform. It is irritating to find the normal medieval bay division of a building by trusses, continually referred to as a frame of forks or "crucks," the rare (and by no means necessarily primitive) form of truss that reaches the ground. The reference of the length of a bay to the rod of 16½ feet is generally accepted, but the structural implications which are sought from this simple fact are too involved for belief. The chapter on the manor-house neglects the "manor," and omits anything in the nature of a typical plan. Kensworth with *halla*, *domus* and *thalamus*, has little relevance, and the two-storey plan of Padley Hall, part of a quadrangular plan, is wrongly interpreted, there being certainly no evidence that the upper chamber with its fireplace was ever a chapel. A far-fetched attempt to identify bower with buttery philologically and to connect them both with the "women's apartments" is a typical example of forcing and confusing the issue.

The chapter on the castle is equally misleading. The feudal service of castle guard is converted into a communal scheme to maintain a place of defence. Peak Castle (a watch tower of the twelfth century) is in no way representative of medieval strongholds, and here again is a characteristic attempt to confuse the obvious meaning of the word "keep" with its occasional significance of "watch."

On the secular functions of the church Mr. Addy has much to say that is useful, but the whole treatment of the subject is marred by over-statement. One of Mr. Addy's obsessions is that the chancel of the church was the hall of the lord of the manor, that the altar was in the nave, and the lord's "tribunal" stood against the east wall of the chancel, and he even goes so far as to explain a "squint" as a means of enabling the door-keeper at the porch to catch the speaker's eye! If the theory had any foundation in fact, it would still be unnecessary to adduce the Saxon crypts (for the sepulture of saints) as evidence of similarity between an English church and a Roman Hall of Justice.

The book concludes with an attempt to equate the number of bays in a man's house with his holding in land, and to relate these to value or taxation reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence. That houses, especially in towns, were at times taxed is undoubted, but the whole elaborate theory advanced by the author is in the highest degree improbable. And, what is more to be regretted, it takes the place of the picture of medieval life that has been established by research, the details of which would be so well worth presenting to the reader of to-day.

The criticism of this book might be taken much further, but it would need a volume of equal size to cover the ground. For those who can reserve their judgment and keep their balance, it contains, in spite of its flights of fancy, much that is interesting and diverting, and, according to one's degree of reaction to this type of literature, much that is stimulating to the appetite for research.

WALTER H. GODFREY [F.].

MR. BETJEMAN'S GOOD TASTE

GHASTLY GOOD TASTE: OR A DEPRESSING STORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. By John Betjeman. London: Chapman and Hall. 5s.

This is a small but mischievous book with a pink cover in the style of 1832, and a solitary illustration "forty inches long, specially drawn by Mr. Peter Fleetwood-Hesketh." The author (a literary gentleman much concerned with architecture) hates almost all living architects, despises and ridicules their works and mocks their private lives. Here are some of his remarks:—"The average man is a fool and the average architect a snob."

"Although intensely proud of being in a 'profession' . . . [architects] are intensely jealous of one another. Their camaraderie is limited to the golf club."

The principal of an office which the author has observed through a window is described as a "gentlemanly person who gets himself up as a tactful compromise between a major-general and a business man," while of his assistants, one is an "uninspired underling with pince-nez and celluloid cuffs, and the other a 'top-hole lad who once went to the Forty-Three when he was a student at the Architectural Association."

Of course, this is just amiable banter, and Mr. Betjeman does not mean to be unkind. And yet the purpose of the book is

clearly mischievous, as appears from this remark in Chapter 2: "This book is written . . . primarily to dissuade the average man from the belief that he knows nothing about architecture; and, secondly, to dissuade the average architect from continuing in his profession." In both these undertakings, as the author acutely observes, the book will fail, though in a third avowed purpose, that of indulging the author's own pleasure in writing, it has probably succeeded. For it is written gaily, with assurance and enthusiasm; with elegance, moreover, and (dare one say it?) taste. John Betjeman has, indeed, most remarkably good taste, which reveals itself everywhere in his book. It is a taste which perfectly reflects the most cultivated and best informed opinion of the second quarter of the 20th century. The implications are obvious. Our author's enthusiasms are for the Regency and the right-up-to-date-modern (not jazz); he is shy of donnish or teutonic learning and virtuously cautious in his admiration of Gothic; he detests parsonical antiquarianism with a fearful vehemence; he makes gentle fun of the Victorians, sneers at the Edwardians (except Voysey, Mackintosh and Lutyens), and heaps adroitly tempered ridicule on the middle classes. All of which (apart from an unreasonable and wicked denigration of Norman Shaw) is very just, and although most of it has been said before, John Betjeman says it again in his own way exceedingly well, and writes, here and there, pages which are worth reading twice. For instance, there is an excellent description of an eighteenth-century church and another of a decayed Regency terrace. The account of Loathly-Crumpet with Muckby, in the style of Kelly's Directories, is likewise excellent, and there is much else besides.

But on the question of taste Mr. Betjeman does not make himself at all clear. His own taste is perfectly expressed, and one concludes that Ghastly Good Taste can only mean Other People's Taste, more particularly that of the upper middle classes of Great Britain. The affair is summarised in a table near the end, which contains some broad generalisations about architecture in the last half-century. It is not altogether convincing as history, but it is a convenient guide to the likes and dislikes of Mr. Betjeman.

And now about the drawing, forty inches long, which pulls out at the end of the book. It is a glorious piece of work, as terse, learned and witty as a footnote in Gibbon, and charmingly drawn. It would be difficult to find anything as good since Pugin's *Contrasts*. A street of English buildings, ranging in date from 1490 to 1933, is set out in the Tallis manner, complete with lamp-posts, vehicles, people and advertisements. But the charm and ingenuity of the drawing cannot be described; the thing must be seen.

JOHN SUMMERSON [A.].

TWO PLUMBING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SOIL, WASTE, AND VENTILATING PIPES, AND FOR THE "COMBINED SYSTEM" OF SOIL, WASTE, AND VENTILATING PIPES.
- (2) MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE FIXING OF COLD WATER SERVICES.

London: The Institute of Plumbers. 2s. each.

These two useful documents, compiled and issued by the Institute of Plumbers for the guidance of all concerned in planning, administering, and executing sanitary and plumbing work, are Nos. 1 and 2 of a series which will eventually embrace also drainage, external plumbing, and domestic hot water supplies.

It is pointed out that the specifications are supplementary to directions given by local bye-laws or water authorities' regulations, which may be legally enforceable; and the standard specifications for pipes and other components and materials issued by the B.S.I. are incorporated by reference. The present issues deal with workmanship and choice of detail.

The directions for fixing and jointing pipes are very clearly given and illustrated. They cover all accredited modern methods, including fused or burned lead joints, and the compression joints of light copper tubing. The special problems and contingent dangers of the combined or "one-pipe" system are set out and met.

It is perhaps inevitable that the unpleasant practice of discharging domestic bath and lavatory wastes to a hopper head should be to some extent condoned, for many local authorities' inspectors appear to consider this so ideal that they raise difficulties if any other method is proposed. A much neater, more efficient, and better-cleansing method is to terminate the vertical waste pipe (which discharges over the obligatory open gully at ground level) by a double junction, leading the lead bath and lavatory waste pipes singly into the side branches and covering the main stem with a wire balloon.

Very useful tables of pipe weights for various services are given in Specification No. 2, as well as details of cistern connections and suitable capacities, directions for installing overflow pipes, ball valves, and stop taps, and advice as to precautions against frost.

The compilers are deserving of the thanks of all who are connected with building for reducing statements of essentials to so simple a form, and issuing them for general use.

E. G.

REDUCING NOISE IN BUILDINGS

BUILDING RESEARCH BULLETIN No. 14, THE REDUCTION OF NOISE IN BUILDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS TO ARCHITECTS. By Hope Baginal and the late P. W. Barnett. London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 9d.

The Building Research Bulletin on the Reduction of Noise in Buildings issued recently by the D.S.I.R. contains practical recommendations to architects for the reduction of noise in buildings which should attract considerable attention in the profession, where the problem of noise has latterly been one of the most difficult with which the architect has had to deal.

A sound-resisting structure must provide against air-borne noises percolating through interstices of the fabric of the building or through openings, and must also provide against sound transmissions due to a diaphragm action of walls, floors, doors or windows, that is against a wall or floor acting as if it were the cone of a huge loud speaker; this, the Report states, is by far the most important factor causing noise transmission in modern buildings. Thirdly, it must provide against transmission of sound vibrations conducted along or through the structure. The first of these means of entry for sound can be combated by air-tightness, the second by massive and rigid construction, and the third by the use of non-homogeneous structure.

The Report deals carefully with the various parts of a building and the materials most vulnerable to sound transmission, and gives suggestions for ways in which efficient insulation can be obtained by caulking to assure air-tightness, and by the use of

suitable types of structure to combat sound transmission by the diaphragm action of walls and partitions or by conduction through the structural members.

In a steel-frame structure it is possible by means of anti-vibration mats under stanchions, and the insulation of joints at bearings, to do something to introduce discontinuity in the actual frame itself. Moreover, the steel frame is normally clothed for protective purposes in material of somewhat different elastic properties, and this serves to some extent to provide discontinuity between the skeleton and filling membranes such as panel walls. In the case of the reinforced concrete frame structure it is obviously more difficult to introduce discontinuity in the actual frame, and the skeleton is often monolithic with the filling membranes. It follows, therefore, that the reinforced concrete frame structure, when employed for such buildings as hospitals, flats and hotels, in which mechanised equipment is unavoidable, presents a particularly difficult acoustic problem.

Corridors having hard floors, tile dados and hard plaster finishings to walls and ceilings frequently act as magnifiers and conductors of noise over a whole building. Such corridors should have baffle doors at intervals, or should be specially treated with an absorbent material. Generally speaking, wood dados and lime plaster walls and ceilings are less noisy. The noise originating in rooms will not build up to the same intensity if sound absorbing material is employed on the bounding surfaces; the usual finish of paint over hard plaster magnifies the noise disturbance resulting from the normal usage of a room.

"It is impossible," the report states, "on noisy sites to defend buildings against traffic noises unless the principle of closed windows is accepted. Large open vents in a window admit as much noise as an open window itself. The ingenuity of ventilating engineers should be enlisted in solving these difficult problems. If air is to be drawn in from a noisy site it should traverse a duct having a large area of sound absorbent baffles arranged in it."

To illustrate the practical usefulness of the report it may be stated that it includes in tabular form the information available concerning 121 various types of structure (each illustrated by a diagram) and materials as regards their efficiency in reducing air-borne sounds when used for partitions, floors, etc. For use with this table the report also contains an intensity scale of common noises and typical localities reproduced from various authorities.

Sound intensities are expressed in terms of "decibels." In explaining the meaning of this unit the Report points out that the human ear is capable of functioning over a scale which ranges in intensity from one to a million millions. This enormous range makes it inconvenient to compare sounds by the ratio of their actual intensities. Moreover, investigation has shown that the response of the human ear is roughly proportional not to the absolute magnitude of the intensity of a sound but more nearly to the logarithm of this quantity. For example, sounds of intensity 10, 100 and 1,000 will produce in the ear sensations proportional to 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The decibel scale expresses this fact, and these particular sounds would be represented by 10, 20 and 30 decibels respectively. It is remarked that for medium loudness and frequency the least difference in loudness which the ear can appreciate is about 1 decibel.

The B.R.S. has by the issue of this Report demonstrated again its value to the community. It remains now for architects to follow up its recommendations with intelligence.

THE ART OF COMPOSITION

COMPOSITION AND RENDERING. By A. Thornton Bishop. London: Chapman & Hall, and New York: John Wiley. 1933. 16s. 6d.

This book is about sketching in lead pencil and the design of theatre scenery in America. The two subjects are not closely connected and are not usually described by the words of the title "Composition and Rendering." This is a mistake because the architectural reader may not find in the book the information which he is likely to expect, and so conventional a title may not help the book into the hands of the landscape sketcher who specialises in lead pencil technique or the many people at present interested in the little theatre movement, for whom it has undoubtedly interest.

In the first part of the book, that concerned with sketching in pencil, there are hints on composition of pictures under various headings such as "balance," "simplicity," and "unity." Illustrative sketches by the author in which bad and good composition are interestingly compared are used to stress the relevance of the principles. The writer then gives sketches of buildings with comments on the presentation of their different textures of brick, limestone, granite, etc., in pencil medium.

This is followed by sketches of elements such as doors, grilles and furniture, with notes on their presentation. There are many hints about composing sketches and pencil technique which, if remembered at the right moment, will assist the sketcher. The book is attractively produced and easy to read. The ample illustrations are excellently reproduced.

On the other hand the pencil technique of the author is rather specialised. It may best be described as impressionist painting with a soft pencil. In this style Mr. Bishop is a master, but the drawings share with impressionist paintings the disadvantage of lack of definition. The reviewer may be permitted to point out that this is not draughtsmanship as understood by the Italians of the sixteenth century or as practised by most prominent English draughtsmen since the reform which began with the teaching of Professor Brown at the Slade School. Whatever may be said of the subject of drawing generally, it would seem clear that the architectural draughtsman is more concerned with recording form than effect of light. He would therefore be unwise on all occasions to follow Mr. Thornton Bishop's style too closely, because the latter is distinguished by the great charm of the vignette and the exploitation of the pencil medium rather than with definition of form.

It is difficult to say more than this, for it is not easy to know the precise object of a book in which the literary style is so uneven. For instance, on page 3 we read "let us examine our emotional reactions, and try to comprehend what we see, in order that we may become really conscious of what is usually felt only subconsciously. With this consciousness we will be better interpreters of beauty, better workers in beauty's laboratory, surer possessors of beauty's laws of being"; while on page 91: "Renderings are made to influence a client to favour the architect's proposal. Female figures with slim and alluring silhouettes are employed advantageously. Chic styles 'snap up' the rendering." This is surely sound advice and easily understandable. Mr. Bishop has "chic style" in lead pencil sketching. He does his best to pass this on to the reader. The book is strongly recommended to those who, being already able to draw, may wish to acquire this style which undoubtedly has its own particular charm.

The last part consists of a review of designs for theatrical settings in America with interesting biographical notes on Robert Edward Jones, Lee Simonson and others. The author

praises the work of men who, following Gordon Craig, abolished picturesque realism in theatrical scenery and replaced it with expressionist formality. It would perhaps be advantageous if the contrast of this point of view with that shown in the author's sketches in the earlier part of the book were noted for the reader. This short review of scenic design, particularly in connection with the small theatre movement, is most interesting and might well have been enlarged and presented as a separate book, for, as the author states in his preface, "No effort has been made to effect continuity" with the earlier part.

JOHN M. HOLMES, F.R.S.A.

STEEL STRUCTURES

COMPETITIVE DESIGN OF STEEL STRUCTURES. By Peter Russel and George Dowell. London: Chapman and Hall, 1933. 21s.

In these days when the successful carrying out of any important work demands from the architect more than a superficial knowledge of structure and mechanical equipment, books on such subjects are particularly welcome. There are few experienced architects who have not found out that some knowledge of structural steelwork or of reinforced concrete is an added advantage when designing, and that it goes far to eliminate clumsy and uneconomic design. This recent treatise, though not written expressly for architects, is—to quote the authors—"intended to meet the needs of the detailer and the young designer who are assumed to have at least a fair knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, strength of materials and graphic statics." Architectural students to-day generally receive adequate training in these subjects to enable them to tackle a book of this kind with some degree of confidence, but to the really non-technical man it is not recommended. There is a particularly good section devoted to the design of cinemas and theatres, and is as fully treated as seems reasonably possible. Many alternative layouts are given, and the respective merits described, while much valuable information on general construction and possible steel framing is incorporated. The New Code of Practice issued by the L.C.C. has been considered in discussing loading and stresses, but has not been followed strictly, where such departure offers as safe but at the same time more economical design. It is seldom that so clear and complete a working out of all members, whether main or secondary, has been published; but doubtless the authors' teaching experience has proved the desirability of this unusually full treatment which is certain to earn the gratitude of all readers.

THOMAS RITCHIE [A.]

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRESSURE PIPES

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION No. 486

The British Standards Institution has just issued a British Standard Specification for Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes, which may be obtained from the offices of the Institution, 28 Victoria Street, at the price, post free, of 2s. 2d.

The nature of the pipes will suggest to the architect or engineer uses to which they may be put.

The pipes are composed of Portland cement and asbestos fibre, and, owing to the method of manufacture, are entirely seamless, and may be cut, drilled and tapped.

After the pipes are allowed to mature for the specified period they are subjected to very strenuous tests, and must stand a head of water of from 200 to 800 feet, according to the class of pipe, and the bursting test provides for a tensile strength of not less than 2,240 lb. per square inch.

Over 20 diameters of pipes are made, varying from 2 inches to 40 inches, and in lengths up to 13 ft. 1½ in.

For jointing these pipes, asbestos sleeves may be used, or either malleable or cast iron collars, saddles or flanges; all of which are included in the Standards Institution specifications.

R. J. A.

SCHEDULE OF COLOURS FOR READY-MIXED PAINTS

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION No. 381

The representative of the R.I.B.A. on the British Standards Committee responsible for the above Schedule of colours has reported to the Science Standing Committee that the above Specification has been subjected to severe tests of durability under various climatic conditions in different parts of the world. It is proposed, if possible, to initiate research into the causes of failure of certain fugitive tints and to extend considerably the standardisation of colours and tints, including distemper in connection with the British Colour Council and various industries.

The Science Standing Committee would be glad to receive from members comments on their experience of the Schedule colours for ready-mixed paints over the past two years.

HAND OPERATED DERRICK CRANES

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION No. 327, PART 2

This is a specification which might well escape the notice of architects, who would rightly consider any question as to the reliability and safety of plant to be a matter solely for the contractor.

But not only are the structural problems of derrick cranes very closely allied to, and in many ways identical with, those which arise in the design of buildings; but in colonial and foreign work, and even in work on country estates in this country, the architect may find himself expected to be competent either to express an opinion as to the safety of hoisting plant or be able to quote a recognised authority as to fitness. For this reason alone it should find a place on architects' bookshelves. But in addition it is a mine of condensed information on the varied problems of structural mechanics in temporary structures designed to withstand the stresses due to live loads, wind and impact, but necessarily kept as light as is consistent with reasonable safety.

It is clear, concise, well illustrated, well arranged, well indexed and inexpensive.

P. J. W.

OLD BOOKS AT NEW PRICES

For many years the architectural world has had reason to be grateful to the House of Batsford for the valuable contributions it has made to architectural literature, but in the past our gratitude has perforce often been tempered with regrets that the books we most want have, by reason of their lavish illustration and fine production, cost more than the average architectural purse could bear. But that regret need exist no longer, for with a boldness which we hope will have its proper reward Mr. Batsford has produced new and cheaper impressions of many of his best-known publications.

Most of them were reviewed here when they were first published and we cannot do more than call attention to them as first-class book bargains which should not be missed, though thus to use the language of the bargain basement is not to do justice to the real value of the reissues, which are all of books of proved authority which can now be obtained at prices sometimes half those originally asked without there being any loss whatever in the quality of production.

The following are the books—the price in brackets after the title is the original price, which we give so that it may be evident how considerable are the reductions.

English Gothic Churches. By the Rev. C. W. Budden. (7s. 6d.) 5s. net.

Old Crosses and Lychgates. By Aymer Vallance. (18s.) 12s. 6d. net.

English Church Fittings. By the Rev. J. C. Cox. (21s.) 12s. 6d. net.

English Church Monuments. By F. H. Crossley. (£2) 21s. net.

English Church Woodwork. By F. H. Crossley. (35s.) 25s. net.

English Interiors from Smaller Houses, 1660–1820. (24s.) 15s. net.

English Decorative Plasterwork of the Renaissance. (30s.) 15s. net. Both by M. Jourdain.

English Furniture and Decoration, 1680–1800. By G. M. Ellwood. (30s.) 15s. net.

The Smaller English House, 1660–1840. By A. E. Richardson. (25s.) 15s. net.

Touring England by Road and Byway. By Sydney R. Jones. (7s. 6d.) 5s. net.

Touring London. By W. Teignmouth Shore. (4s.) 2s. 6d. net.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

1932–1933—VIII

INCORPORATING

NOTES ON RECENT PURCHASES

(These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.)

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Books presented by Publisher or Author marked

Books purchased marked

* Books of which one copy at least is in the Loan Library.

R.

P.

ARCHITECTURE

AESTHETICS

GILL (ERIC)

Beauty looks after herself. (Essays.)

7½". 253 pp. London: Sheed & Ward. 1933. 7s. 6d. P.

WÖLFFLIN (HEINRICH)

Principles of art history; the problem of the development of style in later art. Translated by M. D. Hottinger.

7th ed. 9¾". xvi+237 pp. London: Bell. 1932. 16s. P.

HISTORY

GAILHABAUD (JULES)

* Monuments anciens et modernes, collection formant une histoire de l'architecture des différents peuples à toutes les époques.

4 vols. 12". Paris: Firmin Didot Frères. 1850.

Presented by John B. Ledger in memory of his uncle, the late W. E. Ledger [J.].

UHDE (CONSTANTIN)

Die Konstruktionen und die Kunstformen der Architektur.

4 vols. in 5. 12¾". Berlin: Wasmuth. 1902. £1 10s. (reimaged). P.

BEGG (JOHN) and WATSON (G. P. H.)

Examples of Scottish architecture from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. (National Art Survey of Scotland, vol. iv.)

pfo. 17¾". 67 pls. Edinburgh: G. Waterson. 1933. R.

WOLEDGE (GEOFFRY)

The traditional architecture of Western Yorkshire. (*Reprint from the Heaton Review, 1933.*)
pam. 11". London: Lund, Humphries. 1933. *Presented by the author.*

BILLINGS (ROBERT WILLIAM)

Illustrations of the architectural antiquities of the County of Durham: ecclesiastical, castellated and domestic.

fo. 21". 65 pp. and pls. Durham: Andrews. 1846.

Presented by Mr. H. L. Anderson [L.].

Large-paper edition, interleaved with originals facing the plates engraved from them.

Water-colour, mono and ink, d. 1846.

CORTIS (NATHANIEL C.)

New Orleans: its old houses, shops and public buildings.

8½". 267 pp. and 23 pls. and 2 folding maps. Philadelphia and

London: Lippincott. 1933. 15s. P.

STANHOPE (JOHN SPENCER)

* Olympia, or topography illustrative of the actual state of the plain of Olympia and of the ruins of the city of Elis.

fo. 21". 63 pp. and 15 pls. London. 1824.

Presented by John B. Ledger in memory of his uncle, the late W. E. Ledger [A.].

LUCOMSKI (G. K.)

I maestri della architettura classica da Vitruvio allo Scamozzi. Traduzioni a cura di Lino Cappuccio.

11". xiii+955 pp. Milan: Hoepli. 1933. £2 6s. 6d. P.

DRAWING

BISHOP (A. THORNTON)

Composition and rendering.

10½". xiv+128 pp. New York: John Wiley, and London: Chapman and Hall. 1933. 16s. 6d. R.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

NEW YORK (CITY)

Building Code of New York City.

P.

A new edition (amended to March 1932) has been added to the Library.

RUTTER (J. G.) and NOKES (G. O.)

Hints on the valuation of real property mortgage. (First edition by Howard Martin.)

2nd ed. 8½". x+192 pp. London: Estates Gazette. 1933. 10s. P.

SMITH (HERBERT EMERSON)

Municipal and local government law. (England.)

3rd ed. 8½". xiv+280 pp. London: Pitman. 1933. 10s. 6d. P.

GRAHAM (P.) (*pseud.*)

The adventure of building.

The second edition of this work has been added to the Library.

DAVIES (B. PRICE)

* Pricing and costing for buildings and public works.

2nd ed. 9½". Cardiff. 1933. 21s. *Presented.*

DAVIES (B. PRICE)

* Estimating for building and public works.

8th ed. 9½". 531 pp. Cardiff. (1932.) 21s. *Presented.*

STANDARD CATALOGUE (Publisher)

The Architect's standard catalogues. 1933-1935.

7th ed. 4 vols. Q. 11½". London. 1933. £5 5s. *Presented by the publisher.*

SPECIFICATION

COLEMAN (G. S.) and FLOOD (G. M.)

Civil engineering specifications and quantities.

2nd ed. 8½". xvi+313 pp. London: Longmans, Green. 1932. 12s. 6d. R.

ORIENTATION

STOCKHOLM, INGENIÖRS VETENSKAPS AKADEMIEN (ROYAL SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH)

Tva grafiska metoder för beräkning av tider för solbestrålning å husfasader eller i rum. Av G. Lovén.

[Two graphic methods for calculating the times for the radiation of the sun either on the front of the house or into the room.] Handlingar Nr. 123. pam. 9½". Stockholm. 1933. R.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

MINOPRIO (ANTHONY)

* A Restoration of the Basilica of Constantine, Rome. [*Reprint from the Papers of the British School at Rome. Vol. xii.*]

pam. 12½". 25 pp. and 13 pls. [Rome.] [1932.] *Presented by the author.*

CHRISTOFFEL (ULRICH)

Augsburger Rathaus (Deutsche Kunstführer Band 47).

9½". Augsburg: B. Filser. (1929.) 2 R.M. P.

SEEGER (HERMANN)

Bürohäuser.

3rd ed. 11". 123 pp. Leipzig: Gebhardt. 1933. 12s. 9d. P.

EDWARDS (A. TRYSTAN)

* The architecture of shops.

9½". vii+69 pp. and 84 pls. London: Chapman and Hall. 1933. 21s. R. & P.

BRITISH STEELWORK ASSOCIATION

Motor coach stations.

Q. pam. 11½". London. [1933.] R.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM

* Hospital reference number.

11½". New York: Rogers and Manson Corporation. 1932. 10s. P.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

* Village halls, their construction and management.

pam. 9½". London. 1s. *Presented by the N.C.S.S.*

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British standard specification for girder bridges. Part 1, materials. Part 2, workmanship.

8½". London. 1933. 2s. R.

(ECCLESIASTICAL)

DRUMMOND (ANDREW L.)

Contrasting tendencies in Protestant church architecture. (*Article from Church Service Society Annual, 1933.*)

pam. 9½". 1933. *Presented by the author.*

WREN SOCIETY

Vol. 10. The parochial churches of Sir Christopher Wren, 1666-1718. Part II.

12½". 129 pp. and 23 pls. Oxford: University Press. 1933. P. (2).

BRADFER-LAWRENCE (H. L.)

Castle Rising. The church of Saint Laurence and the hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

pam. 7½". King's Lynn. 1929. 1s. *Presented.*

CARTER (HOWARD)

The tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

The third volume of this work has now been added to the Library.

(DOMESTIC)

UNWIN (SIR RAYMOND)

The value of good design in dwellings. (Paper read before the International Congress of Building Societies, June 1933.)

pam. 8½". London. 1933. *Presented by the author.*

M'GONIGLE (G. C. M.)

Poverty, nutrition and the public health. (An investigation into some of the results of moving a slum population to modern dwellings.)

pam. 9½". Stockton-on-Tees. 1933. *Presented by the author.*

This is the paper referred to in an Editorial note on 27 May.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR NEW BUILDING, ZÜRICH

Dwellings for lowest income. (Results based on the 2nd International Congress for New Building and on an exhibition by the Municipal Office of Architecture in Frankfurt.)

3rd ed. 9½". xvi+207 pp. Stuttgart: Hoffmann. 1933. 10s. 6d. P.

With a short English summary of the French and German essays.

GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT: ACTS

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933. [23 and 24 Geo. 5. Ch. 15.]

leaflet. 9½". London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 1d. P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH: [HOUSING]

Statutory rules and orders, 1933. No. 498: Housing, England.

pam. 9½". London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 2d. P.

JUST (KARLWILHELM)

Hotels, restaurants.
3rd ed. 11". 84 pp. and bibliography. Leipzig: Gebhardt. 1933.
9s. 3d. P.

BUILDING CENTRE

The Building Centre cottages, Aldwych, Strand. June 1933.
pam. 9½". London. 1933. R.

BRADFER-LAWRENCE (H. L.)

Castle Rising. A short history and description of the castle.
pam. 7½". King's Lynn. 1929. 1s. Presented.

DETAILS**PITCHER (SYDNEY A.)**

Ancient stained glass in Gloucestershire churches. (*Reprint from the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Vol. xlviii.*)
8½". 59 pp. and 24 pls. Bristol. [1926.] Presented.

ALLIED ARTS**NEUBURGER (ALBERT)**

The technical arts and sciences of the ancients. Translated by Henry L. Brose.
9½". xxxii+518 pp. London: Methuen. 1930. 17s. 6d. (remained). P.

PEIRCE (HAYFORD) ET TYLER (ROYALL)

L'Art Byzantin.
V. vols. 13". Paris: Librairie de France. 1932. 4 gns. per vol. P.
Vol. I. Origin to the end of the fifth century. (The only volume yet published.)

RICHERT (GERTRUD)

Mittelalterliche Malerei in Spanien.
11½". 76 pp. and 111 pls. Berlin: Wasmuth. 1925. £1 (remained). P.

WASHINGTON: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Story of Kālaka: texts, history, legends and miniature paintings of the Kālākācāryakatha. By W. Norman Brown. (Frier Gallery of Art Oriental Studies, No. 1.)
fo. 13½". viii+116 pp. and 15 pls. Washington. 1933.

Presented by the Smithsonian Institute.

This volume contains the results of the author's researches, mostly in Jain libraries in India, for material dealing with the story of Kālaka, one of the most interesting of the many non-canonical works produced by the Śvetāmbara Jains. It is beautifully illustrated by reproductions of many manuscripts. There is much in the book to interest even those readers unlearned in Indian legend and archaeology, but particularly it should be of value to all concerned with writing and illuminating whose experience can be widened to good effect by reference to Oriental examples.

BUILDING**MASSACHUSETTS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

Settlement of buildings due to progressive consolidation of individual strata. By Charles Terzaghi. (*Reprint from the Journal of Mathematics and Physics, Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1929.*)
pam. 9". Cambridge (Mass.). 1930. Presented by the Institute.

APPARATUS**BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

British standard specification for Derrick Cranes (hand operated).
Revised April 1933. No. 327. Part 2. pam. London. 1933. 2s. R.

MATERIALS**BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD**

Some problems of British forestry. By Robert S. Troup.
pam. 9½". 1933. 1s. R.

CATER (IAN)

Marble, and supplement.
12". 63 pp. London: Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd. [1933.]
Presented by the publishers.

SANITARY SCIENCE**INSTITUTE OF PLUMBERS**

No. 2. Minimum specification for the fixing of cold water services.
pam. 8½". London. 1933. 2s. R.

INSTITUTE OF PLUMBERS

No. 1. Minimum specifications for the installation of soil, waste and ventilating pipes, etc.
pam. 8½". London. 1933. 2s. R.

CLAY (HENRY H.)

The sanitary inspector's handbook.
8½". xx+386 pp. London: Lewis. 1933. 15s. P.

WAR OFFICE

Notes on hot water supply, heating installations and steam cooking apparatus for W.O. purposes. (January 1932.)
Q. pam. London: H.M.S.O. 1932. 2s. P.

PROOFING**CHRIST CHURCH (N.Z.) PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE**

Sub-committee's report on "public emergencies arising from major disasters."
Roneo file. Christ Church (N.Z.). 1931.
Presented by Mr. Galbraith (City Engineer).

This report gives data for preparation against earthquakes.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: BUILDING RESEARCH

* Bulletin No. 14. The reduction of noise in buildings, recommendations to architects. By Hope Bagenal and P. W. Barnett.
pam. 9½". London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 9d. R. (2)

RICHARDSON (E. G.)

The prevention and insulation of noise. (Paper read before the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Feb. 1932.)
9½". 19 pp. London: Spon. 1932. 2s. 6d. P.

PERIODICALS**HARVARD UNIVERSITY**

The architectural quarterly (March 1912-1914).
The University have sent four issues to complete the series in the Library.

NEW YORK, BUILDING CONGRESS NEWS

Journal of the New York Building Congress. (Monthly publication.) This periodical is now received by the Library.

TOPOGRAPHY**R.I.B.A.**

British Architects' Conference, Cambridge. Booklet of Itineraries.
7½". 20 pp. London. 1933.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, RURAL PRESERVATION AND GARDENS**POOLE (REGINALD)**

*The town and country planning act, 1932, explained.
7½". vii+136 pp. Liverpool: University Press. 1933. 3s. 6d. R. & P.

JOAD (C. E. M.)

*The Horrors of the countryside. (Day-to-day pamphlets, No. 3.)
pam. 7½". London: Hogarth Press. 1931. 1s. 6d. P. (2)

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

* No. 33. The land agent and the countryside. (Address delivered on 26 March 1933 at the Bonar Law College by Capt. G. T. Hutchinson.)
pam. 8½". London. 1933. R. (2)

[COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL WALES]

Wastage of National assets. Criticisms at Aberystwyth (fifth annual) conference. [*Reprint from the Cambrian News, May 1933.*]
pam. (Aberystwyth.) 1933. R.

HODGE (A. E.)

*Garden ponds and pools, their construction, stocking and maintenance.
7½". 129 pp. London: Witherby. 1933. 5s. P. (2)

Drawings**BURN (WILLIAM)**

Designs for buildings in England and Scotland. (Index in each vol.)
2 vols. d. 18—. *Presented by Mr. H. L. Anderson [L].*

PUGIN (A. WELBY)

Portrait. L. R. Herbert, R.A., 'painted and engraved.' (In contemporary Gothic frame.)
Etch. 1846. *Presented by Mr. Michael Waterhouse [F.] and Mr. Cedric Ripley [F.]*

WATERHOUSE (ALFRED)

Buildings and designs by. Mostly drawn by A. W.
11 sheets. Ink and water-colour. *d.* 186—188—.
Including: Darlington Town Hall; London—City and Guilds of
London Institute, Natural History Museum (3 ints.), and Royal
Courts of Justice (comp. design); Manchester—Assize Courts and
Owen College; Reddish, St. Elizabeth; Yattenden, own house.

WATERHOUSE (PAUL)

Buildings and designs by.
3 sheets. mono. and water-colour. *d.* 19—.
Including: Leicester, Prudential Building; and Manchester, Refuge
Assurance Building (both by C. W. English, *del.*); another (by J. A.
Swan, *del.*).
Presented by Mr. Michael Waterhouse [F.] and Mr. Cedric Ripley [F.].

Obituary

JOHN COULSON NICOL [F.]

Mr. J. C. Nicol who died on 14 March, 1933, at the age of 85, practised as an architect in Birmingham for 46 years. He received his architectural training in Aberdeen as apprentice to Mr. Alexander Ellis and in Edinburgh in the offices of George Beattie and Son. He then worked as an assistant in New Zealand, where he carried out works in Dunedin, Timaru, and Christchurch, returning to England after a short stay in America. On returning to London he worked under Mr. Alexander Peebles, passed the District Surveyors' examination, and acted in that capacity in the parish of Marylebone. In 1887 he came to Birmingham and entered into partnership with Mr. Oliver Essex. Later the firm was joined by Mr. Goodman, and after the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Nicol practised with his son under the name of Nicol and Nicol.

The works for which the firm of Essex, Nicol and Goodman were responsible include the Birmingham Municipal Technical School, the Birmingham Meat Market, and Messrs. Newbury's and Lunt's Buildings in Birmingham. With his son, Mr. George S. Nicol, Mr. Nicol was the architect for the Hearts of Oak building in the Euston Road, Horton's Estate, Birmingham, St. Benedict's Church in Birmingham and St. Chad's Church, Bradford.

Mr. Nicol, who was a great traveller and a prominent figure among the architects of the city, will be greatly missed in Birmingham. His practice is being carried on by T. Wynne Thomas, [A.]. King's Court, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

JULIAN GULSON BURGESS [F.]

Mr. J. G. Burgess was born in the year 1876 and died on 4 May, 1933. He was educated at Rugby and was later articled to his uncle, the late Edward Burgess, Gray's Inn,

London. He started in personal practice in 1904 at Beaconsfield with a London office at 13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. From 1906 till 1914 he practised with L. W. Myers, F.S.I., under the title Burgess and Myers; from 1919 to 1933 he was in partnership with W. F. C. Holden [F.], and C. H. Watson, F.S.I., under the title Burgess, Holden and Watson. His principal architectural works, including town planning, included Housing Schemes for Beaconsfield U.D.C., and the Eton R.D.C., Bank premises at Watford and other branches for Lloyds Bank Ltd., the new Church of England Schools at Beaconsfield, a house at Highgate and a number of houses, shops, private schools, &c., at Beaconsfield and in the district. From 1920-1923 he was the chief architect to the Eton R.D.C. in connection with housing schemes.

Mr. C. H. Watson, F.S.I. [L.] is now taking a new partner, Mr. Arthur A. Stewart [A.], and with Mr. W. F. C. Holden as consultant will continue to practise in the name of Burgess, Holden and Watson at Lloyds Bank Chambers, Beaconsfield, and at 12, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

JAMES PARISH [F.]

Mr. James Parish, who died on 25 June 1933, received his architectural training in the office of Messrs. Howdill, of Leeds. In 1914 he entered into partnership with Mr. S. D. Kitson, being joined in 1919 by Mr. W. A. Ledgard, and in 1929 by Mr. N. Pyman.

The principal architectural works with which Mr. Parish and his firm were concerned were numerous banks throughout the North of England, work at the General Infirmary, Leeds, and many new hotels and alterations to existing hotels. Mr. Parish was also a specialist in quantity surveying.

The firm is being carried on under the name of Kitson, Parish, Ledgard & Pyman, at Lloyds Bank Chambers, Vicar Lane, Leeds.

Correspondence

THOUGHTS ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE

16, Harpur Street,
London, W.C.1.
19 July 1933.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.—

SIR,—I was interested in Mr. Serge Chermayeff's criticism of my book, "The Architecture of a New Era," for he seems inclined to damn it with faint praise.

Out of some fifty reviews I have now succeeded in abstracting a series of entirely contradictory statements. In this case, however, I find it difficult to discover what the critic is driving at from his curious selection of haphazard extracts shorn of all context.

I am called to heel for the use of the word "Art." This is to be expected if the critic belongs to that group of pseudo-scientists to whom the term is anathema. I thought I had made it clear, however, that I regarded the word as interchangeable with "Science" when referring to the activities of life, for we may legitimately speak of the Art or Science of War, the Art or Science of Medicine, and so on, although we usually refer to the Art, rather than the Science, of Living. It is highly significant that this interchangeability was at one time generally recognised—art = artful = cunning = skill—thus we get "cunning artificers" who would now be described as competent craftsmen.—Yours faithfully,

R. A. DUNCAN.

Notes

PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

The President will present the Prizes to Apprentices, in connection with the Examinations arranged by The London Association of Master Stone Masons, at 4 p.m. on 19 October.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. W. H. Ansell, Vice-President, attended the Reception given at Caxton Hall on July 11 by the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster.

MR. HAROLD C. MASON [F.], O.B.E.

Amongst the architects honoured in the Birthday Honours List was Mr. Harold Clayforth Mason [F.], Government Architect in Iraq, who received the O.B.E. Mr. Mason's name was unfortunately omitted from the list published in the JOURNAL of 17 June.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

A NEW HEADMASTER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL

The board of management of the Edinburgh College of Art have appointed, subject to the approval of the governors and the Scottish Education Department, Mr. James Macgregor, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., to be head of the school of architecture of the college, and Mr. J. L. Gleave, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., to be senior assistant.

MR. ARTHUR GEORGE WARNHAM TICKLE [F.], F.S.I.

Mr. A. G. W. Tickle, who now holds the post of Assistant Director of Public Works in Hong Kong, has recently been appointed temporarily to act as Director of Public Works and Vice-President of the Sanitary Board, and also to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

This is the first time that a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. has held these posts and been a member of the Councils of the Colony.

REIGATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ELEVATIONS

The Borough Council of Reigate has appointed Mr. E. Stanley Hall [F.] as a member of the above committee.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Mr. J. Kirkland, O.B.E. [F.], Mr. L. G. Pearson [F.] and Mr. A. Scott, M.B.E. [F.] have been appointed by the Minister of Health to be members of a departmental committee to consider and report on the questions of the capital cost of construction and the annual cost of maintenance of the following classes of public buildings provided by local authorities—namely, hospitals (including mental hospitals), public assistance institutions, mental deficiency institutions, maternity homes (including maternity departments newly constructed or added to hospitals), and baths and wash-houses, special regard being paid to (a) the establishment and periodic revision of standards; (b) modern methods of construction; and (c) the possibility of securing a reduction in present costs

without impairing the efficiency of the buildings for the purposes for which they are designed.

Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bt., K.C.B., J.P., is chairman.

ACADEMIE EUROPEENNE "MEDITERRANEE"

The Académie Européenne "Méditerranée," situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, has been founded for the purpose of giving instruction in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture and Ceramics, Textiles, Typography, Theatre, Music and Dancing, Photography and Film. Courses and lectures are to be given by well-known artists and scholars from all countries. The aim of all instruction is the combination of creative power with technical skill, consequently in all sections special emphasis is to be laid on the historical evolution of styles and on the necessity for thorough technical knowledge of materials. The interdependence of all branches of art and in particular the fundamental connection between architecture and the other arts is one of the underlying principles of the Academy.

H. Th. Wijdeveld, the Principal of the Academy, is in charge of the section dealing with the art of the Theatre, and two other architects are amongst the Directors—Herr Erich Mendelsohn, who will be in charge of the Architecture Section, and Mr. Serge Chermayeff [F.], whose section will deal with Interior Equipment. Mr. Eric Gill is to be the Director of the Typography Section; M. Amedee Ozenfant is the Director of Painting; and Herr Paul Hindemith the Director of the Music Section.

All information concerning the courses, fees, diplomas, prices and any other details can be obtained from the Secretary of the A.E.M., 50, Vossiusstraat, Amsterdam.

AN OPINION OF THE R.I.B.A. ORIENTATION OF BUILDINGS REPORT

The following quotation from a review of the R.I.B.A. Report on the Orientation of Buildings shows the great interest which the Report has aroused outside the profession. The review appeared in the *Journal of the Sunlight League*, and is signed by C. W. S. (Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the Chairman of the League), who, after referring to Florence Nightingale's protest about Netley Hospital in 1856, says:—

"Now, more than three-quarters of a century after that marvellous woman's protest, and after twenty years' incessant quotation of it, by pen and voice on my part, comes a document to the study of which we must return at a later date in these pages, as doubtless will everyone concerned with buildings for human habitation during many years to come. It is a splendid piece of work, thorough, cogent, comprehensive, doing credit to our country and to its authors. It will be cited and used throughout the civilised world and cannot fail to initiate a new epoch in the principles and practice of architects everywhere.

"We of the Sunlight League may count ourselves happy and honoured to number Sir Raymond Unwin, President of the R.I.B.A., among our Vice-Presidents, and we may express the hope that, thanks to its great influence and this report, no hospital will ever be built again as if Hippocrates and Florence Nightingale had never lived."

ARCHITECT GUIDES

On 27 July a visit has been arranged by the Architect Guides to Knole House, by permission of Lady Sackville. A tour will be conducted through its galleries, and tea will be

taken at the "Rose and Crown," Sevenoaks. Tickets, including 2s. entrance fee to Knole House and tea, can be obtained for 6s. 6d. The closing date for applications is 24 July.

The tour starts from and returns to Lancaster House, St. James's. Tickets, payable in advance, can be obtained from the Guides Secretary, Lancaster House.

CONFERENCE TOUR No. 2

The account of Conference Tour No. 2 which appeared on page 681 of the last number of the JOURNAL was written by Mr. Stanley Ramsey [F.], whose name was omitted by mistake from the foot of the article.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

12 June 1933

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon. Secretary referred to the extremely valuable work which Sir Raymond Unwin had done for the Institute, the profession and the country generally, particularly in the matter of housing and slum clearance, during his tenure of the office of President, and it was resolved by acclamation that a very cordial vote of thanks be passed in favour of the President.

The President, after thanking the Hon. Secretary and Council for their kind resolution, referred to the services rendered by those members of the Council who were retiring at the close of the Session and on his proposition a cordial vote of thanks was passed in favour of the retiring members of Council.

SIR J. C. SQUIRE [Hon. A.]

The sincere congratulations of the Council were conveyed to Sir J. C. Squire [Hon. A.] upon the honour of knighthood recently conferred upon him.

DONATION TO THE R.I.B.A. NEW BUILDING FUND

The cordial thanks of the Council were conveyed to the Council of the North Wales Architectural Society for a donation of £10 to the New Building Fund.

THE COMPETITION SYSTEM AND THE AMENDMENT OF THE R.I.B.A. REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

The Council approved the report of the Competitions Committee upon the proposals for amending the R.I.B.A. Competition Regulations, etc.

The proposed modifications will be published in the JOURNAL at an early date.

PROPOSED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SPECULATIVE BUILDING WORK

The Scale of Charges for Speculative Building Work prepared by the Special Committee on Housing Fees was approved by the Council.

THE ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

It was decided to make a further grant of £250 to the Architects' Unemployment Fund.

THE PUBLICATION OF BOOKS ILLUSTRATING THE WORK OF INDIVIDUAL ARCHITECTS OR FIRMS OF ARCHITECTS

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee it was resolved that the following clause be added to the Code of Professional Practice:—

New Clause 3 (c)

An architect may consent to the publication of a series of illustrations either in circular, brochure or book form, with or without descriptive letterpress, of any building or buildings for which he has been responsible, provided that—

- (a) If advertisements appear, Clause 3 (b) (2) of the Code is complied with, and
- (b) There is no attempt to distribute the publication to potential clients.

Note.—The existing Clauses 3 (c) and 3 (d) will be renumbered 3 (d) and 3 (e) respectively.

ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

The Architects' Unemployment Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the following donations which have been received since the publication of the last list in the JOURNAL:—

The Architectural Staff of Messrs. Courage and Co. (renewed subscription for six months)	£	s.	d.
Mr. Percy Morris (second donation)	14	6	0
The Croydon Chapter of the South Eastern Society of Architects (second donation)	5	5	0
The West Essex Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Herts Society of Architects (second donation)	5	0	0
Mr. G. Revitt	3	3	0
Mr. H. A. Battley (third donation)	1	1	0
Mr. D. Hucker (second donation)	1	0	0
	0	10	6

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND PRINCIPALS OF POLYTECHNICS

Mr. Thos. E. Scott [F.] was appointed to serve in place of the late Mr. P. W. Barnett, on the above joint committee, as joint R.I.B.A. representative with Mr. Alan E. Munby [F.].

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION COMMITTEE ON WATER CLOSETS AND LAVATORY BASINS

Mr. F. R. Taylor [L.] was appointed to represent the Institute on a Technical Committee set up by the British Standards Institution as a result of the Conference held recently to consider the standardisation of water closets and lavatory basins.

THE BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD

On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee it was decided to make a contribution of £5 in aid of the work of the British Science Guild.

THE DEATH WATCH BEETLE: ITS TREATMENT AND STUDY

On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee it was decided to make a donation of £5 5s. towards a fund which is being formed to enable the life of the death watch beetle to be studied.

REPORT ON LABORATORY FITTINGS

On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee it was resolved to approve publication of a report on Laboratory Buildings prepared by Mr. Alan E. Munby [F.], and to place copies on sale at 6d. each.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The following members were appointed to serve on the Public Relations Committee:—

The President.
Mr. John Dower [A.].
Mr. R. A. Duncan [A.].
Mr. E. Maxwell Fry [A.].
Mr. C. H. James [F.].
Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.].
Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd [F.] (Cardiff).
Mr. Basil Oliver [F.].
Hon. Humphrey Pakington [F.].
Mr. S. C. Ramsey [F.].
Major F. W. Rees [L.] (Croydon).
Mr. A. L. Roberts [F.] (Winchester).
Mr. Howard Robertson [F.].
Mr. J. Alan Slater [F.].

CONSTITUTION OF THE ALLIED SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE

Under the provisions of Bye-law 81 (f) representatives of the following bodies have been added to the Allied Societies' Conference:—

The Nova Scotia Architects' Association.
The Architects' Association of New Brunswick.
The Stirling Society of Architects.

THE FELLOWSHIP

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Mr. Gordon West (President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada).

Mr. Irénée Vautrin (Past-President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects).

THE LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL

On the recommendation of the London Architecture Medal Jury and the Art Standing Committee it was resolved to substitute the word "built" for "completed" in the conditions governing the award of the London Architecture Medal.

MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected:—

As Fellows	..	..	..	..	4
As Associates	..	..	..	..	14
As Licentiates	..	..	..	..	13

ELECTION 3 JULY 1933

Applications for membership were approved as follows:—

As Hon. Corresponding Member	..	..	..	1 application
As Fellows	..	..	..	11 applications
As Associates	..	..	..	7 "
As Licentiates	..	..	..	10 "

REINSTATEMENT

The following ex-members were reinstated:—

As Fellow:	Michael Francis Cavanagh.
As Associates:	Alfred Hewlett Edwards. James Saunders.
As Licentiates:	Clifford Augustus Aish. John Vaughan Richards.

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class:—

As Retired Associates:—George Cowan and Alfred Wickham Jarvis.

As Retired Licentiate:—John Winnall Hoults.

RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

Paget Logan Baxter [A.J].
Alexander George Morris [A.J].
Clement Osmund Nelson [A.J].
Brian William Woodhouse [A.J].
Francis Griffith John Place [L].

3 July 1933

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, BIRMINGHAM

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education it was resolved that the recognition of the three years' full-time Certificate Course for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination and the five years' full-time Diploma Course for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination be continued.

PRIZES

The Board reported that they had approved the work prepared on his tour by Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, Neale Bursar 1932.

The Board reported that they had approved the tours proposed by the following prize winners:—

- Mr. C. J. Searle, Tite Prizeman 1932.
- Mr. Basil Spence, Pugin Student 1933.
- Mr. H. F. Hoar, Owen Jones Student 1933.
- Mr. F. G. Costello, Hunt Bursar 1933.
- Mr. Howard Robertson, Godwin and Wimperis Bursar 1933.
- Mr. A. G. S. Fidler, Victory Scholar 1933.

THE R.I.B.A. (ANDERSON AND WEBB) SCHOLARSHIP AT THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Board reported that as a matter of urgency they had approved certain revised conditions for the R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at the Cambridge University School of Architecture.

THE R.I.B.A. (ARCHIBALD DAWNAY) SCHOLARSHIPS

On the recommendation of the Board it was resolved that in future candidates for the R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) scholarships be required to submit, in addition to portfolios of their second and third year work, a portfolio of the work of their first year course.

THE RECOGNITION OF AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS

The Board reported that under the terms of the scheme agreed between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects whereby the Royal Australian Institute of Architects act as the authority for architectural education and examinations in Australia, the School of Architecture of the Sydney Technical College had been recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, CAMBRIDGE

A hearty vote of thanks was passed in favour of the President and Council of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, the Cambridge Chapter, and of all those who offered hospitality and contributed to the success of the recent conference at Cambridge.

THE R.I.B.A. NEW BUILDING

The New Building Committee reported upon the tenders received for the main contract, the lowest of which was £106,377 from Messrs. Ashby and Horner. The Committee also reported that Messrs. Ashby and Horner's tender had been adjusted and accepted at the figure of £106,250.

GIFT TO THE R.I.B.A. LIBRARY

A cordial vote of thanks was passed in favour of Mr. H. L. Anderson [L.] for his generous gift to the R.I.B.A. Collection of an interleaved copy of R. W. Billings's *Antiquities of Durham* and two volumes of sketches of the work of William Burn.

THE COURT OF GOVERNORS OF SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY

Mr. E. M. Gibbs, M.A. (Hon.), J.P. [F.], was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Court of Governors of Sheffield University for the three years ending 30 June 1936.

THE R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURE MEDALS

The Institute of Architects of New South Wales have decided to accept the Council's offer to present a medal for award in the area of the New South Wales Institute.

The Council have appointed Professor Leslie Wilkinson [F.] to represent the R.I.B.A. and act as Chairman of the Jury.

STANDARDISATION IN RESPECT OF CONCRETE AGGREGATES

The Council have appointed Mr. Alban H. Scott [F.] to represent the Institute at the British Standards Institution Conference called to consider the above, and on the Technical Committee which will be set up if the Conference is in favour of proceeding with the matter.

THE EAST AFRICA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND REGISTRATION

The Council have made a grant of £10 10s. to the East Africa Institute of Architects towards the cost of promoting a Bill for the registration of architects in Kenya.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Council have agreed to date the annual grant of £100 to the Building Industries National Council as from 1 October 1932.

MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected:—

As Hon. Corresponding Member, 1.
As Fellows, 12.
As Associates, 7.
As Licentiates, 10.

Reinstatement.—The following ex-members were reinstated:—

As Associates.

Arthur Todd Phillips.

James Austen Woodgate.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

Philip Edward Barker [F.].
Arthur Harry Gale [A.J.].

Mrs. Doris Adeney Robertson [A.].
Alexander Steele [A.].
Stuart Bedford [L.].
Bernard Cuddon Palmer [L.].

Election of Students.—The following Probationers were elected as students of the R.I.B.A.:—

Ball, Alan Roy Bradford (R.W.A., Bristol).
Brewster, Herbert John (Special Exemption).
Chan, Wengkuan (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Coulthard, Randal Stuart (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Crallan, Hugh Parnell (Architectural Association).
Cummings, Kenneth (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Duffy, Arthur Richard (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Elvins, Charles Francis (Northern Polytechnic).
Fletcher, William Henry Dannak (Nottingham School of Architecture).
Flett, George (Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen).
Francis, Cyril Herbert (Welsh School of Architecture).

Frank, Bernard Lawrence William (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Gamble, Alan David (Architectural Association).
Goddard, Henry Gordon (University of London).
Graves, Leila Juliet (Architectural Association).
Hewlett, Reginald Maurice (R.W.A., Bristol).
Lansdell, Coell Jack (Regent Street Polytechnic).
Mann, Robert Harwood (Leeds College of Art).
Millar, George Reid (University of Cambridge).
Orchard, Neil (Special Exemption).
Penlington, Philip Joseph Neild (Leeds College of Art).
Phillips, Margaret Mary (Architectural Association).
Sergeant, William Henry (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Sherrard, Leslie Hume (Special Exemption).
Steel, Donald (Leeds College of Art).
Sterling, Hector John Watt (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Taylor, Cyril Maxwell (McGill University, Montreal).
Williams, Arthur Llewelyn (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Wise, Arthur Vivian (Special Exemption).

Allied Societies

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

At a meeting of the R.I.B.A. on 27 June the annual report of the Society was presented by Mr. John Walter Little, the President, and the following general officers for the ensuing year were elected:—

President: John Walter Little [F.], M.T.P.I.
Vice-Presidents: J. Saxon Snell [F.], H. Anderson [F.], F. W. Rees [L.], T. R. Clemence [F.], W. H. Robinson [F.].
Hon. General Treasurer: Cecil Burns.
Hon. Librarian: G. Maxwell Aylwin [F.].
Hon. Auditor: John L. Denman [F.].
Hon. General Secretary: R. Goulburn Lovell [A.].

The President, in his annual report, said that the Society was now in a position to take stock of five completed years of work. He commented on the frequency of, and high attendance at, the Committee meetings of the Five Chapters, which showed that the Society was supplying a real need. With regard to the finances, he reported a balance of £331 12s. 6d. at the end of the year 1932, a result due, to a great extent, to the advertisements in the Desk Diary of the Society. He reported that a new Advisory Panel for the Brighton and Hove district had been set up, which was of real importance, since the panels had hitherto been concerned entirely with buildings in country districts, and the formation of this panel and negotiations for

the creation of similar panels would result in their influence being felt in urban as well as rural districts. The work of the Council with regard to the question of whole time technical assistants and private work was also referred to. The President commented on the number of drawings by members of the Society which were exhibited in this year's Academy. Mr. Gerald Warren, Mr. Briant Poulter, Mr. Reginald Poulter, Mr. Oliver Law, Messrs. Annesley, Brownrigg and Hiscock, Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son, Mr. J. D. Clarke, Mr. Geoffrey Home, Mr. Edward Banks, Mr. Hugh Eades, Mr. R. Paxton Watson, Mr. Harry R. Gardiner and Mr. John L. Denman all being exhibitors. Mr. Little made a plea for more general registration on the part of members of the Society, both out of loyalty to the Institute and for their own interests. He also reported on other activities of the Society, including the formation of a Consultation Committee of builders and architects arising out of negotiations with the Southern Counties Federation of Builders, and the policy of the Society with regard to unemployment and its support of the Architects' Benevolent Society. The President concluded his speech by expressing his personal thanks to Mr. Goulburn Lovell, the Hon. General Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Editor, and to the Hon. Secretaries, Chairmen and Hon. Treasurers of the Five Chapters for their hard work and hearty co-operation.

Membership Lists

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 23 OCTOBER 1933

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 23 October 1933. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 1 August 1933.

AS FELLOWS (6)

CLARK: SIDNEY CHARLES [A. 1922], Messrs. Hoare & Co., Red Lion Brewery, St. Katherine's Way, E.1; 91 Marine Parade, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by Frank M. Kirby, Chas. W. Clark and Fred. J. Wills.

HOOPER: ARNOLD FIELDER, F.S.I. [A. 1919], Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2; Kelsey Corner, Beckenham, Kent. Proposed by Ernest R. Barrow, Granville E. S. Streatfeild and Major Hubert C. Corlette.

WHITTAKER: MAJOR GEORGE [A. 1922], 13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; 2 Mill Hill Road, Barnes, S.W.13. Proposed by J. W. Stanley Burmester, E. Turner Powell and Sydney Tatchell.

and the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

FOX: CHARLES EDWARD, F.S.I., 1 Harrison Road, Halifax; Elm View, Halifax. Proposed by Joseph F. Walsh, Sir Charles A. Nicholson and Colonel Jos. Spain.

RIGG: PERCIVAL BIRKETT, 69 High Street, Weston-super-Mare; 12 Shrubbery Walk, Weston-super-Mare. Proposed by F. C. Bayliss, Alfred J. Taylor and Charles T. Marshall.

SUTHERLAND: ERIC ALEXANDER, 102 Bath Street, Glasgow; Ellangowan, Uddington, Glasgow. Proposed by John Keppie, James Lochhead and Wm. B. Whitie.

AS ASSOCIATES (19)

BARTLETT: HAROLD EDWARD [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], c/o Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by Frank T. Verity, Professor A. E. Richardson and Samuel Beverley.

CAHN: LESLIE GARRARD [Passed qualifying examination approved

- by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 70 Kings Road, Knock, Belfast. Proposed by R. H. Gibson, J. G. Gamble and John Seeds.
- CHITTY: ANTHONY MERLOTT, B.A. [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Worplesdon Rectory, Guildford, Surrey. Proposed by Howard Robertson, P. J. Westwood and Frederick Etchells.
- COOPER: ANTHONY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 5 Fitzroy Street, W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and V. O. Rees.
- CORFIATO: HECTOR OTHON, S.A.D.G. [Special Exemption], 121 Willfield Way, N.W.11. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Matthew J. Dawson.
- DRAKE: LINDSEY ALEXANDER THOMPSON WEBSTER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 63a Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and Arthur W. Kenyon.
- DUGDALE: MICHAEL ARTHUR STRATFORD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 1 Roland Gardens, S.W.7. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Frederick Etchells and G. Grey Wornum.
- DYSON: WILLIAM PARKER [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Manor House, Hooton Roberts, Rotherham. Proposed by G. Grey Wornum, H. C. Hughes and Theodore Fyle.
- GIRAUD: KEITH FREDERICK [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 5 Grove Park, N.W.9. Proposed by Professor S. D. Adshad, Sir Charles A. Nicholson and Major Hubert C. Corlette.
- ILES: JOHN BIRD, B.A. (Cantab.) [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 25 Gower Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and Graham R. Dawbarn.
- LAMBERT: STANLEY CHARLES GAMBRELL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 1 Parklands Road, Streatham Park, S.W.16. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Percy W. Meredith and John Grey.
- LITTLER: FRANK HUDSON, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], "Windyhaugh," St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, G. Grey Wornum and E. J. Tanner.
- MCINTOSH: MISS JEAN [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 59 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Proposed by T. E. Eccles, Darcy Braddell and Professor C. H. Reilly.
- PADGET: MONTAGUE WILLIAM [Final], Government Architect's Office, Public Works Department, Singapore, Straits Settlements. Proposed by Chas. F. Ward, Frank W. Brewer and F. A. Mallard.
- SAVILL: ALEXANDER GORDON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], The Red House, Newbury, Berks. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and J. Murray Easton.
- SKINNER: RUSSELL THOMAS FRANCIS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Toutley Hall, Wokingham, Berks. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and J. Murray Easton.
- TODD: JOHN COMRIE, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Nethermain, Madderty, Perthshire. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robt. G. Wilson and George P. K. Young.
- WESTWOOD: BRYAN PERCY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Nutfield, Heath Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Proposed by P. J. Westwood, L. Keir Hett and L. H. Bucknell.
- WISE: ARTHUR GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 30 Bernard Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Matthew J. Dawson and L. Stuart Stanley.

AS LICENTIATES (8)

- APPLEGATH: THOMAS WILLIAM, 5 Bolton Gardens, Tooting, Proposed by A. Burnett Brown, Bruce Dawson and Alex. G. Bond.
- BURR: VINCENT, 85 Gower Street, W.C.1; 35 Wildwood Road, N.W.11. Proposed by Alfred Burr, Edgar S. Underwood and Geoffrey C. Wilson.
- COLES: FRANK AUSTIN, 31 Market Square, Northampton; Long Buckby, near Rugby. Proposed by F. H. Allen and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects under the provisions of By-law 3(a).
- DIXON: ROBERT STANLEY, B.Arch.(L'pool), 201 High Street, Guildford; Southernwood, West Clandon, Surrey. Proposed by Stanley Hamp, Professor C. H. Reilly and L. R. Hiscock.
- EDWARDS: CLIFTON, Stafford Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke-on-Trent; Fern Villa, Clive Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. Proposed by E. T. Watkin, J. Brittain Adams and the President of the North Staffordshire Architectural Association.
- GEORGE: ALFRED STEPHEN, Shire Hall, Gloucester; 109 Tuffley Avenue, Gloucester. Proposed by R. S. Phillips, H. Stratton, Davis and Andrew Gray.
- LIDDINGTON: RALPH BERNARD, 29 Regent Street, Rugby; The Croft, Moultrie Road, Rugby. Proposed by A. C. Bunch, W. A. Forsyth and Arthur Ashton.
- LIMMER: FREDERICK GEORGE, Norfolk Education Committee, Stracey Road, Norwich; 471 Earlham Rise, Norwich. Proposed by J. Owen Bond, Cecil Upcher and Stanley J. Wearing.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 3 July 1933:

- BALL: ALAN ROY BRADFORD, 22 Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare.
- BREWSTER: HERBERT JOHN, 29 Grafton Square, London, S.W.4.
- CHAN: WENGKUAN, The Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
- COULTHARD: RANDAL STUART, 17 Lilley Road, Fairfield, Liverpool 7.
- CRALLAN: HUGH PARNELL, 34 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- CUMMINGS: KENNETH, 6 Furness Park Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
- DUFFY: ARTHUR RICHARD, 32 Lancaster Road, Southport, Lancs.
- ELVINS: CHARLES FRANCIS, 30 Girdwood Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.18.
- FLETCHER: WILLIAM HENRY DANNAK, 55 Middleton Boulevard, Wollaton Park, Notts.
- FLETT: GEORGE, 5 Seafeld Street, Findochty.
- FRANCIS: CYRIL HERBERT, 65 Redlands Road, Penarth.
- FRANK: BERNARD LAWRENCE WILLIAM, c/o Martins Bank, Ltd., Myrtle Street, Liverpool.
- GAMBLE: ALAN DAVID, Gwerntant, Pittville Circus Road, Cheltenham.
- GODDARD: HENRY GORDON, Newton Harcourt Manor, Leicester.
- GRAVES: LEILA JULIET, 50 Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, N.3.
- HEWLETT: REGINALD MAURICE, Mountway, South Road, Taunton.
- LANSDELL: COELL JACK, 51 Twyford Avenue, Acton, W.3.
- MANN: ROBERT HARWOOD, The Drive, Mytholmroyd, Yorks.
- MILLAR: GEORGE REID, 20 Queen's Mews, Queen's Road, London, W.2.
- ORCHARD: NEIL, 17 Chepstow Place, London, W.2.
- PENLINGTON: PHILIP JOSEPH NEILD, The Marsh, Hemsworth, W. Pontefract.
- PHILLIPS: MARGARET MARY, 1 Newton Grove, London, W.4.
- SERGEANT: WILLIAM HENRY, Truro, Crescent Road, Blundellsands.
- SHERRARD: LESLIE HUME, 24 Coram Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

STEELE: DONALD, "The Rowans," Grove Road, Halton, Leeds.
 STERLING: HECTOR JOHN WATT, c/o A. Gardner and Gardner
 McLean, 134 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.
 TAYLOR: CYRIL MAXWELL, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.
 WILLIAMS: ARTHUR LLEWELYN, "Ysgoldy," Nantlle, Pen-y-groes,
 N. Wales.
 WINE: ARTHUR VIVIAN, c/o Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting
 of the Council held on 17 July 1933.

ATKINSON: ALFRED JOHN, 5A Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.
 BEARPARK: JOHN RONALD, 27 Duesbery Street, Princes Avenue,
 Hull.
 BEESLEY: WILLIAM HENRY, "Lindow," Devonshire Gardens,
 Chiswick, W.4.
 BLACKMAN: MERVYN HENRY GERALD, 117 Stonefield Terrace,
 Hastings, Sussex.
 BLOORE: DAVID BURCH, 79 Gladstone Road, Sparkbrook, Birm-
 ingham.
 BOND: CEDRIC MEYER, 6 Hartley Avenue, Compton, Plymouth.
 BROOKS: RAYMOND SAMUEL, 18 Blatchington Road, Hove, Sussex.
 BROWN: HARRY KENNETH, 17 Ravensbourne Gardens, London,
 W.13.
 BYROM: CHARLES NEVILLE, 85 St. Stephen's Road, Deepdale,
 Preston.
 CAHN: LESLIE GARRARD, c/o Professor Osborne, University of
 Melbourne, Carlton, Australia.
 CHAMBERS: ERNEST JAMES, 37 North Road, West Bridgford, Notts.
 CLIFORD: HENRY DALTON, Moorings, Chailey Common, Sussex.
 COWING: RALPH, Fair View, Theale, Berks.
 CROOKS: PHILIP CHARLES IRWIN, 59 Power Board Building, Queen
 Street, Auckland, New Zealand.
 DALE: BERNARD HENRY, 23 London Road, Southampton.
 DICKINSON: GEORGE HENRY, c/o Traylen and Lenton, 16 Finkin
 Street, Grantham.
 DOVE: HARRY, 53 Louis Street, Leeds.
 DOWNING: SAMUEL, 27 Marlborough Road, Falmouth.
 ELLIS: GORDON, 26 Ruabon Road, Didsbury, Manchester.
 EVERTON: SYDNEY FRANK, 8 Kidd Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.
 GEERT: GEURT MARINUS JACOBUS, Osnaburgh House Hotel, Regent's
 Park, N.W.1.
 GEORGE: LESLIE THOMAS, 21 Swinley House, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
 GODDARD: THEODORE DAVID, Oakdene, Alveyn Park, West Dulwich.
 GREENWOOD: ALICE MARION MERLE VICTORIA, S. Alban's Vicarage,
 Auckland, New Zealand.
 HARRIS: EDWIN DONALD, 32 Dalton Road, Morecambe, Lancs.
 HANCOCK: GEOFFREY ARTHUR, 17 Weston Way, Baldock, Herts.
 HODGSON: EDWARD, 3 Amherst Avenue, West Ealing, W.13.
 HOPKINS: THOMAS HENRY GEORGE, "Lyndhurst," Rhosce, Cardiff,
 Glamorgan.
 HOPKINS: WILLIAM ALBERT LARCHER, 8 Melrose Avenue, Reading,
 Berks.
 HORSFIELD: ALEXANDER JAMES, 135, Bexley Road, Erith, Kent.
 HUGHES: ARTHUR GORDON, 8 Romilly Road, Canton, Cardiff.
 INGOLDSBY: EDWARD, 3 Dee Banks, Chester.
 JACKSON: JOHN EDWIN, 13 North Street, Ashford, Kent.
 JONES: EDWARD STANTON, 1 Montrose, Harold Street, Hereford.
 JUBSON: HARRY, 11 The Drive, Crossflats, Bingley, Yorks.
 KENNEDY: THOMAS BRIAN, Leafy Bank, 30 Moorgate, Rotherham.
 LEWIS: ROBERT KENNETH, 134 Midland Road, Kings Norton,
 Birmingham.
 MANUEL: ARTHUR CHARLES, 81B Erpingham Road, London, S.W.15.
 MARSHALL: CHARLES JOHN EVELYN, 20 St. Clare Road, Colchester.
 MARTIN: IVAN CHARLES, 14 Upper Rathbone Place, London, W.1.
 MASON: JOHN WILLIAM, 92 Mount View Road, Stroud Green,
 London, N.4.
 MORT: WILLIAM IDWAL, 32 Hopkin Street, Brynhyfryd, Swansea.
 NEWTON: ALEXANDER JOHN, "Resniore," Templewood Road,
 Hadleigh, Essex.
 OWEN: GORDON FREDERICK, 3 Sandringham Avenue, Leicester.

PIDGEON: RAYMOND VINCENT, 15 Neeld Crescent, Hendon, N.W.4.
 PITT: HAL LUNGLEY, 21 Sydney Street, Brightlingsea, Essex.
 POTTS: ALAN EDWARD, 2 Tower Street, Boston.
 RICHARDSON: HAROLD, 20 Shakespeare Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 RISON: FRANK HERIOT, 3 Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E.22.
 ROBERTSON: ALEXANDER GILBERT, The Spinney, Llanishen, Cardiff.
 ROBERTSON: JAMES, Keiss Village, Caithness.
 SADDLER: ROBERT, 12 St. James Road, Forfar.
 SHEARING: ARTHUR HENRY ERNEST, 18 Pinner Park Avenue, Head-
 stone Lane, North Harrow, Middlesex.
 SIDEBOTTOM: PERCY BROOKE, 9 The Laurels, Acton, Wrexham.
 SINCLAIR: ALBERT GRAHAM, 9 Beech Grove, Monkseaton, North-
 umberland.
 SMITH: DAVID JOHN, 45 Ryde Street, Hull.
 SMITH: ERNEST DOUGLAS, "Kenilworth," Goodes Lane, Syston, near
 Leicester.
 SODERSTEEN: ERIC M., c/o The Royal Australian Institute of
 Architects.
 SOUTHCOMBE: JOHN RICHARD, "Woodside," Raleigh Road, Barn-
 staple.
 STOWER: FRANK, 21 Nower Road, Dorking, Surrey.
 TAYLOR: JOHN PERCIVAL, 35 Strathmore Avenue, Beverley High
 Road, Hull.
 TAYLOR: JOSEPH WILLIAM, 69 Queen's Parade, Scarborough.
 THOMAS: IULIAN GWYNN, Ty-Porth, Llanover, Abergavenny.
 THORPE: GEOFFREY HERWARD, 24 Francis Road, Edgbaston,
 Birmingham.
 TWYDELL: GEORGE EDWARD, 565, Holderness Road, Hull, East
 Yorks.
 WAIN: STANLEY WILLIAM, 46 Bristol Road, Ipswich.
 WHEELDON: CYRIL DENIS, Elm Avenue, Long Eaton, Nottingham.
 WHITE: MARGARET JUSTIN BLANCO, 44 Downshire Hill, London,
 N.W.3.
 WILLIAMS: JOHN OWEN, 4 Grosvenor Street, Stretford, Manchester.
 WILSON: EDWARD PATRICK, 47 Broad Street, Oxford.
 WILSON: WILLIAM GEORGE, 55 Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
 WILTON: DAVID, 8 Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, Hants.
 WOODS: EDMUND, 16 Allendale Road, Plymouth.
 WOODWARD: LIONEL ORFORD, Cranbrook, Thames Ditton.
 WYNN: WILLIAM JAMES, 74 Glenny Road, Barking, Essex.
 YOUNG: ROBERT ROBERTSON REID, Hill House, Blairgowrie,
 Perthshire.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of June 1933 the following were regis-
 tered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

BARRELL: STANLEY FRANCIS, 21 Clanricarde Gardens, Hyde Park,
 W.2.
 BOARD: ROBERT WILLETT VYVYAN, Clevedon House, Abbey Road,
 West Kirby, Cheshire.
 BOTTING: DESMOND, 33 Gilbert Road, Bromley, Kent.
 BREWSTER: HERBERT JOHN, 29 Grafton Square, London, S.W.4.
 BUDDING: RONALD WILLIAM, 67 Richards Terrace, Roath, Cardiff.
 CAHN: LESLIE GARRARD, c/o Professor Osborne, University of
 Melbourne, Carlton, Australia.
 CHAN: WENGKUAN, The Liverpool School of Architecture, The
 University, Liverpool.
 COVENEY: GERALD NORMAN, "Dorley," Saxon Road, Hoylake,
 Cheshire.
 CROONJE: JOHANNES ISAK, 9 Thicket Road, Anerley, S.E.20.
 CUTHILL: EDMUND ROBERTSON, 50 Kerrington Crescent, Barnhill,
 Brody-Ferry, Dundee.
 DALEY: HARRY, 7 Clifton Road, Westfield, Horbury, Wakefield.
 FLETT: GEORGE, 5 Scafield Street, Findochty, Banffshire.
 FRASER-SPOONER: HORACE ALEXANDER, 109 Standon Park, Forest
 Hill, S.E.23.
 HALSE: GEORGE ALEXANDER, Roselawn, Sidmouth, E. Devon.
 HAMES: JACK CECIL MARSHALL, 36 Kingscroft Road, Leatherhead,
 Surrey.

HART: MOLLY BEATRICE, Lulworth, College Road North, Blundellsands, nr. Liverpool.

HENDERSON: WILLIAM ANTHONY, 76 Bedford Street South, Liverpool.

HICKLIN: FRANCIS KENNETH, 155 Gerard Street, Derby.

HORSBURGH: HERBERT LESLIE, 1 Sandringham Road, Waterloo, Liverpool 22.

HOWRIE: ROBERT JOHN, 22 Burton Street, Loughborough.

HUNTER: ARNOLD M'KENZIE, Woodlands, Lothian Bank, Eskbank, Midlothian, Scotland.

KEMLO: WILLIAM HUNTER, 2 Wellington Park, Montrose, Angus, Scotland.

KRUSS: SOLOMON, 216 Waterloo Road, Manchester 8.

LANGHAM-HOBART: HAROLD WILLIAM, 3 Newbrough Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LAVERY: THOMAS HENRY, 12 Monks Road, Winchester, Hants.

MEDCALF: ALBERT RUPERT JOHN, "Hillside," St. Michaels Road, Blundellsands, Liverpool.

MELLOR: TOM, 12 Milner Road, Ansdell, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs.

MILLAR: GEORGE REID, 20 Queens Mews, London, W.2.

MILLER: HAROLD CARMICHAEL, 2 Moredun Terrace, Craigie, Perth.

NIXON: GUY CAMPBELL, P.O. Box 1124, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

NORRIS: MARCUS HOPE, 18 Margaret Street, W.1.

ORCHARD: NEIL, 17 Chepstow Place, Bayswater.

PEACE: DAVID BRIAN, 12 Caxton Road, Broomhill, Sheffield 4 10.

SHEPPARD: WALTER JOHN, The Lawns, Banwell, Somerset.

SHERARD: LESLIE HUME, 24 Coram Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.1

SMITH-JONES: ROBERT OSBORNE, 52 Llantwit Road, Treforest, Pontypridd, Glam.

SODERSTEEN: ERIC, c/o The Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

TAYLOR: CYRIL MAXWELL, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

VERE: STANLEY, 158 Moor Road, Chorley, Lancs.

WALLIS: WILLIAM, 85 Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17.

WATSON: RONALD JAMES WILLIAM, 58 Kings Drive, Surbiton, Surrey.

WHITE: JOYCE ELIZABETH, Cecil House, Cumberland Road, Southport.

WISE: ARTHUR VIVIAN, c/o Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.

WYLIE: ALEXANDER BUCHAN, 106 Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh.

Notices

THE R.I.B.A. KALENDAR 1933-34

The attention of members is drawn to the leaflet enclosed with the last issue of the JOURNAL. Changes of address, etc., for inclusion in the forthcoming issue of the *Kalendar*, must be notified to the Secretary R.I.B.A. before Saturday, 2 September 1933.

REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGES

In April 1927 the Council appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the revision of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges.

The Committee reported to the Council from time to time and in May 1929 the draft revised Scale was circulated to members for their consideration and was considered at General Meetings of the Institute in June and July of that year.

The criticisms and suggestions put forward at the General Meetings were submitted to the Special Committee by the Council for consideration and report.

The draft scale as further amended in the light of the suggestions put forward was again circulated to members in September 1930 in accordance with the terms of Bye-law 38 and the comments and criticisms of members were invited.

The suggestions and criticisms submitted to the Council were referred to the Special Committee for consideration and report. The Committee also had the benefit of the views of the Allied Societies which were obtained at the request of the Allied Societies' Conference.

The revised Scale was finally approved by the Council under the terms of Bye-law 38 on 3 July and will be deemed to have become effective as from 22 July 1933. A copy is enclosed with this issue of the JOURNAL. The Scale will be published in two forms, viz., in the complete form as enclosed, and also in an abridged form containing the fees for architectural work only and omitting Clauses 9 to 15.

Copies of either form bound up in the same way as the 1919 Scale may be obtained on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., price 3d. a copy.

The 1919 Scale has now been withdrawn from circulation.

Copies of the Quantity Surveyors' Scale and "Principles" published by the Chartered Surveyor's Institution will also be obtainable at the R.I.B.A.

THE USE OF THE TITLES "CHARTERED ARCHITECT" AND "REGISTERED ARCHITECT"

Now that the Registration Act is in force, the Council have been asked to give advice with regard to the best way to use the title "Registered Architect" by members of the R.I.B.A. who have been placed on the Register, and who already have the right to use the designation "Chartered Architect."

The Council recommend that members of the R.I.B.A. who have been registered should use the designation "Chartered and Registered Architect."

THE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND THE LINE OF DEMARCATION BETWEEN HOUSE AGENCY AND ESTATE AGENCY

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee Clauses 3 (c) and (d) of the Code of Professional Practice, which have been recently re-numbered (d) and (e) respectively, have been amended to read as follows:—

Clause 3 (d).—An architect may sign his buildings and may exhibit his name outside his office and on buildings in course of construction, alteration and/or extension provided that it is done in an unostentatious manner and the lettering does not exceed 2 inches in height.

If the client so desires the architect's name may remain upon the building for a period not exceeding 12 months after its completion providing that the board does not display "To Let" or "For Sale" or similar notices. A notice may, however, indicate that the plans can be seen at the architect's office.

Auctioning and House Agency are inconsistent with and must not form part of the practice of an architect.

Clause 3 (e).—Architects who are appointed Surveyors to recognised estates* may announce land or sites or premises for sale or letting in connection with their appointments.

When architects are acting as Surveyors or Town Planners in connection with the development of land, announcements may be made in the press and on notice boards in connection with such development, provided that such announcements are made in an unostentatious manner.

Note.—Clause 11 of the Code has now been incorporated in Clause 3.

* The term "recognised estates" is intended to apply to family and trustee estates such as the Bedford, Grosvenor, Berners and Howard de Walden Estates.

AMENDMENTS TO R.I.B.A. BYE-LAWS

We print below a copy of a notification that has been received from the Privy Council approving the amendment which was passed at the Special General Meetings held on 22 May and 12 June 1933:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 27th day of June, 1933.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Royal Institute of British Architects has, at a Special General Meeting in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on it by the Supplemental Charter dated the 28th day of March, 1887, by Resolution of the 22nd May, 1933, made a certain amendment of the Bye-laws of the said Institute; which Resolution was confirmed at a Special General Meeting on the 12th June, 1933:

AND WHEREAS by Article 33 of the said Supplemental Charter it is provided no Bye-laws shall be of any force or validity whatever unless and until they have been approved by the Lords of the Council:

AND WHEREAS the said amendment of the Bye-laws has been submitted to the Lords of the Council for allowance:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said amendment of the Bye-laws into consideration, are pleased to allow the same as set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

M. P. A. Hanky.

SCHEDULE

AMENDMENT OF THE BYE-LAWS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

In Bye-Law 28 (j) delete the words "the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee," and insert the words "the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom."

NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PREPARATIONS

The Science Standing Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that information in the records of the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, is freely available to any member of the architectural profession, and suggest that architects would be well advised, when considering the use of new materials and preparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the Director for any information he can impart regarding their properties and application.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATER USERS

Members are reminded that the National Association of Water Users, on which the R.I.B.A. is represented, exists for the purpose of protecting the interests of consumers.

Members who experience difficulties with water companies, etc., in connection with fittings are recommended to seek the advice of the Association. The address of the Association is 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

ELECTION VOID

Under the provisions of Bye-law 17 the following election has become void.

Herbert Raymond Myerscough-Walker, as Associate.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following has ceased to be a member of the R.I.B.A.:—

Leonard Arthur Loades, as Associate.

Competitions

LLANDUDNO: PROPOSED BATHING POOL

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION: COMPETITION FOR THE DESIGN OF SMALL VILLA PROPERTY

The Architectural Association, with the co-operation of Mr. J. W. Laing, has organised a competition for speculative house designs, open to all members of the A.A. and R.I.B.A.

The competition is for three types of houses and three premiums of £25 each are offered.

The jury of Assessors consists of the following:—

Mr. L. H. Bucknell [F.].

Mr. C. Lovett Gill [F.].

Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon [F.].

Mr. J. R. Leathart [F.].

Mr. J. Alwyn Lloyd [F.].

Mr. J. W. Laing.

Members of the R.I.B.A. can obtain copies of the conditions from Mr. F. R. Yerbury, General Secretary, Architectural Association, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Price 2s. 6d.

BELFAST: NEW SANATORIUM BUILDINGS

The Belfast Education Committee are proposing to hold a competition for new Sanatorium buildings at Whiteabbey and Graymount and Mr. R. S. Wilshire [F.] has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

BEXHILL: PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENTS HALL

The Bexhill Corporation propose to hold a competition for a new Entertainments Hall, to be erected at a cost of £50,000. Mr. T. S. Tait [F.] has been nominated by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

GIDEA PARK: FIVE TYPES OF HOUSES

The directors of Gidea Park Ltd. invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition, designs for five different types of houses, as follows:—

Class A:—£400 semi-detached (£800 pair).

Class B:—£500 semi-detached (£1,000 pair).

Class C:—£650 detached (with garage).

Class D:—£800 detached (with garage).

Class E:—£900 detached (with garage).

Assessors: Professor S. D. Adshead [F.].

Mr. A. E. Beresford [F.].

Alderman Ewart G. Culpin [F.].

Mr. E. Maxwell Fry [A.].

Mr. Howard Robertson [F.].

Mr. W. Harding Thompson [F.].

Premiums: £10 for the first five in each class and a further £20 to the author of the best design in each class.

Competitors may enter for all or any of the competitions.

Last day for receiving designs: 11 September 1933.

Last day for questions: 31 July 1933.

Conditions of the competitions may be obtained on application to the Surveyor, Gidea Park Ltd., The Estate Office, Hare Street, Gidea Park, Essex. Deposit, 5s.

HORNSEY: NEW TOWN HALL

The Hornsey Town Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition, designs for a new Town Hall.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

Premiums: £350, £250 and £150.

Last day for receiving designs: 23 September 1933.

Last day for questions: 30 May 1933.

SLOUGH: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Slough Urban District Council have decided to hold an open competition in connection with the new Council Offices which are to be erected at Salt Hill. Premiums of £150, £100 and £50 will be offered and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.] has been appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

STOKE NEWINGTON: MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington have authorised the holding of a competition for Municipal Offices and extensions to the Library and Electricity Offices. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

COMPETITION FOR PROPOSED INFANTS' SCHOOL, TUNNEL HILL ROAD, WORCESTER

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

COMPETITION RESULT

SHEFFIELD: HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR MEN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY

1. Mr. J. C. Procter [F.], Leeds.
2. Messrs. C. B. Flockton [F.] and Son, Sheffield.
3. Messrs. E. W. Chapman and J. M. Jenkinson [A.A.], Sheffield.

Members' Column

PARTNER REQUIRED

WEST OF ENGLAND ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, fully qualified, is desirous of taking a qualified partner. Anticipated annual income £1,000. Apply Box 4733, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

AMALGAMATION REQUIRED

MEMBER with London practice wishing to develop Northern connections seeks amalgamation with established firm, preferably Hull or Newcastle. Reply Box 1173, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

COMMENCEMENT OF PRACTICE

MR. J. L. STEPHEN MANSFIELD, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, has commenced practice at Permanent Trustee Building, 25 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia (Telephone: B. 1149).

NEW PARTNERSHIPS

MR. PERCY K. BRANSON [A.] has joined the firm of Brand, Edwards and Branson, 33 Bowling Green Street, Leicester, and in future would like all his correspondence sent to this address and not to his private address.

MR. T. E. JONES [A.], of Midland Bank Chambers, Bangor, North Wales, has taken into partnership I. Ap Thomas [A.]. The firm will now be known as T. E. Jones and I. Ap Thomas.

MR. BERTRAM CARTER [A.], of 14 Clifford's Inn, announces his partnership with Mr. L. L. T. Slood [A.], late of Malaya, practising under the title of Bertram Carter and Slood of the same address.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. H. M. BARKER [L.] has changed his business address to "Barton House," King Street, Deal.

MR. J. W. CRAWFORD [L.] has changed his address from Alexandra Road, Reading, to Redlands, Wootton, New Milton, Hants, and would be glad if in future all communications are addressed to him there.

A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME.

(For property in Great Britain only.)

REVISED TERMS.

The A.B.S. Insurance Department is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an *Architect or his Client* in securing the capital for the purchase of a house on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

75 per cent.

of the value of the property as certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST.

5 per cent. gross (which, at the present rate of income tax, represents $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. net).

LEGAL COSTS AND SURVEY FEE.

also the amount of the first quarter's premium on the Endowment Assurance referred to below, are advanced in addition to the normal loan. If the loan is continued for more than fifteen years the *Survey and Legal Costs will be refunded* to the Borrower on repayment of the loan.

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years or at the *earlier death* of the Borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, ONE-HALF of the amount of the loan agreed upon will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in to his satisfaction.

N.B.—Loans will not be undertaken under this scheme upon:

- (a) Property the value of which is not sufficient to warrant a loan of at least £500 or of which the value exceeds £2,500;
- (b) Property of the bungalow type;
- (c) Property not in the sole occupation of the Borrower.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 0434.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1933: 5 August; 9 September; 14 October.

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